

## Gorbachev, Genscher agree on Honecker

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher agreed Tuesday on the fate of former East German leader Erich Honecker, the TASS news agency reported. Quoting an "informed source," TASS said that Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Genscher discussed the issue during talks, and that "the two sides reached mutual understanding on the issue." The agency gave no other details. Mr. Honecker was flown to Moscow on March 13, allegedly for medical treatment. His flight blocked efforts by German authorities to try him on charges of leading shoot-to-kill orders to guards at the Berlin Wall and along the border of formerly divided Germany. Germany has demanded Mr. Honecker's return. Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin said Tuesday that Germany has the right to demand Mr. Honecker's extradition, and that he should be sent back if that is what the German authorities want. Mr. Honecker, 79, is now in a Soviet military hospital and said in a television interview in June he would not return home as long as there is an outstanding warrant for his arrest. The exact nature of Mr. Honecker's illness has never been disclosed. Supporters have said he has kidney cancer.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة صحفية الأردنية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية للرأي

Volume 16 Number 4799

AMMAN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1991, RABIE AL AWAL 3, 1412

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

## King in Strasbourg

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday arrived in Strasbourg where he is expected to address the European Parliament on the latest developments in the Middle East and Jordan's position towards peace efforts. The King is expected to explain Jordan's positions on the peace process and the international developments in the region during a press conference to be held there. The King will also meet with heads of European parties. The King was received upon arrival in Strasbourg by the city's mayor, a number of European Parliament members and the Jordanian ambassador to France. The King is accompanied on his visit by Prime Minister Taher Masi, Royal Court Chief Sherif Zaid Beo Shaker and King Hussein's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh.

## Kuwaiti policeman killed in clash

KUWAIT CITY (AP) — A Kuwaiti security officer was killed Tuesday in a clash with Iraqi "infiltrators" along the northern border, the Kuwait News Agency reported. Quoting Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Dhari Abdullah Al Othman, the agency said that three Iraqis penetrated the border in a car. A Kuwaiti patrol chased them and exchanged fire with them. The Kuwaiti patrol succeeded in damaging the car, but then one of the infiltrators managed to throw out a handgrenade which led to the martyrdom of one of the security men, the minister said. Two of the Iraqis were injured in the clash and the third was captured unharmed, the minister added.

## U.N. envoys push for Cyprus conference

NICOSIA (R) — U.N. envoys discussed the green line dividing the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus Tuesday, seeking common ground for a peace conference. The parliament of breakaway north Cyprus assembled for a special debate on the island's future but — heading a call by Turkish-Cypriot leader Rafi Denktash — postponed discussion until later this month. For the second time in two days U.N. envoy Oscar Cannillo met President George Vassiliou, whose Greek-Cypriot administration is the island's internationally recognized government, then went to see Mr. Denktash. He told reporters both sides had agreed on "some points."

## Kurdish guerrillas kill seven soldiers

YUKSEKOVA, Turkey (AP) — Kurdish guerrillas killed seven soldiers in a clash in this southern-eastern province Tuesday, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported. The soldiers were ambushed and shot near Cobanpazar village, the dispatch said. Three soldiers were also wounded, it added. About 3,000 people have been killed in north-eastern Turkey since the guerrillas of the Kurdish Labour Party started fighting for an independent Kurdish state in 1984.

## Saudis say Afghan rebels end feud

JEDDAH (AP) — Afghan rebel leaders agreed with help of Saudi Arabia mediation to end factional fighting that led to heavy casualties in eastern Afghanistan province of Kunar, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. Abdullah Ben Abdel Momen Al Turki, King Fahd's envoy to the Afghan faction, was quoted as saying that leaders of Jamiat-ud-Dawa and the Hizb-Islami factions agreed to a ceasefire and to solve their differences peacefully. Mr. Turki's statement followed a visit to Peshawar at the instructions of the Saudi monarch King Fahd wanted to see the Afghan rebel movement concentrate their attention on their "central case of liberating all of Afghanistan and bringing it to the ranks of the Islamic states," the agency reported.

## Regent: U.N. has a duty to address Jordan's problems

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is studying various ideas and concepts to address the chronic unemployment problem and other difficulties further exacerbated by the return of expatriates from Kuwait and other Gulf states, but the United Nations has to come up with solutions to the problems related to the "political economy" of the Kingdom, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Tuesday. The Regent, in an interview with "Channel Two" of Jordan Television, dealt with the various dimensions of the problems the Kingdom faces as a result of the return of hundreds of thousands of expatriates. He called for a fund to be set up to review the rights and duties of people irrespective of their nationality. Following is the full interview with Prince Hassan: Q: Jordan in the past year received 300,000 Palestinian and Jordanian returnees who were forced to leave Kuwait, and Jordan is expecting 100,000 more. How is Jordan going to absorb this massive number? A: The compensation to Jordan according to the United Nations during the year 1991 was \$5 billion. The U.N. reported that, based on Jordan's having hosted over a million and a half third country nationals during the summer of last year. However, today we are talking about displaced workers. We are not talking about transient migrants and clearly there are many questions that have to be answered. Do we have to feed and house for the immediate future, for the medium term? These are basic questions that a study now published, put to the international community, and in particular to the compensation fund of the U.N.; set up by U.N. Security Council Resolution 706. Q: Unemployment has doubled now. How is Jordan going to create new jobs and reduce the number of unemployed? A: We have the national economy to consider and there is of course the budget for the coming year. We will be looking at the soaring challenge of unemployment with new ideas in terms of industrial development, the export processing (and) privatization of the industry, but this additional question of political economy is one that can only be addressed by the U.N. Kuwait is eligible for 30 per cent.

## White House hopes to end loan dispute with Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House believes there is a "good chance" the United States and Israel will solve their dispute over loan guarantees for new settlements and intends to keep pushing Middle East peace efforts forward, a spokesman said Monday. President George Bush Friday retorted Israel's call for \$10 billion in immediate U.S. loan guarantees and urged Congress to wait at least four months to consider such a move to avoid upsetting efforts to sponsor a peace conference this October. "We think there's still a good chance we can work this out," spokesman Martin Fitzwater said, noting that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker was on another round of diplomatic efforts to the region that includes talks with Israeli officials. "They want the loan guarantees and they want the peace process, both are in their interests," Mr. Fitzwater told reporters. The presidential spokesman insisted it was not clear that there will be a fight in Congress over the Israeli request, although he said Mr. Bush had spoken with the top leaders of the House of Representatives and Senate to explain his decision. "The delay makes sense in terms of not wanting to inflame passions at a time when we want to bring people together face to face for the first time in their history," he said. "This is the most delicate foreign policy initiative that any administration has undertaken as long as I can remember," Mr. Fitzwater said. There has been speculation that Washington may propose a compromise that would delay action on the full request by providing Israel with an interim grant to deal with its immediate needs. Israeli officials have said they are fearful that if approval is delayed then Mr. Bush would be able to use the guarantees as leverage to gain Israeli compromises before and during a peace conference. The guarantees will allow Israel to borrow \$10 billion on world markets to finance the absorption of a projected one million Soviet immigrants over five years. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said, "our policy regarding settlements I think is very clear... we want to avoid conflict, we want to avoid divisive debates. There's an opportunity for peace which we must not lose." Mr. Fitzwater noted that the United States recently providing \$400 million in loan guarantees to help house Jews leaving the Soviet Union. "So we do have recognised responsibilities," Mr. Fitzwater said, adding that it "does not diminish the fact that we... also want to get the peace process going."

## Amid rising concern over water, Jordan pursues its options

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Alarm bells are ringing in Jordan with concern mounting over the future of water availability in the Kingdom. It is widely accepted the problem cannot be solved without better understanding among the region's countries and that the entire issue is expected to be one of the major topics for negotiations at any Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Meanwhile Jordan has been studying the options available to it to address the problem in all its short, medium, and long-term dimensions and has come up with the finding that the relatively least expensive means to partly address the problem is to pump water from

a reservoir straddling the Jordanian-Saudi border in the south.

But any such venture is going to be a political minefield since part of the reservoir is in Saudi territory, and given the reservations that Gulf Arabs have while discussing anything related to water resources it is going to be a tough task before securing Saudi cooperation. Based on this, Jordanian officials are very guarded in their comments, in some cases they make no comment at all.

Estimates drawn up by the Water Authority of Jordan (W.A.J.) indicate a minimum capital investment of JD 240 million to set up a water network involving more than 200 kilometres of pipelines only to bring Disi water to Amman.

Operational costs could be anywhere between JD 15 million and JD 20 million and the project could take between three and five years to complete.

The project involves water for drinking and industrial purposes; alternate means have to be found to have the precious commodity available for irrigation purposes.

While figures and plans look excellent on paper, the question that remains to be answered is: Where would the financing for the Disi project come from, if indeed it could take off the ground?

Economic experts point out that Jordan, which is struggling under the burden of \$8 billion in foreign debts, cannot hope to raise local financing for such a huge venture; nor can it

depend on foreign sources as long as it is burdened with this debt.

The problem of drinking water has been a perennial feature in any developmental planning in Jordan for many years. But the issue became acute over the past few years.

"We have been living on the so-called red line for the past three years," commented Mutaz Bilbeisi, chief of W.A.J. "We have been scraping through, but the situation is not bright at all," he said.

Mr. Bilbeisi noted that Jordan has been registering a steady annual growth of 10 per cent in demand for drinking water. Annual consumption grew from 135 million cubic metres in 1986 to 150 million in 1987, 165 million in 1988, 170 million in 1989 and 178 million

in 1990.

"These figures are only related to consumption, not actual demand," said Mr. Bilbeisi, noting that W.A.J. statistics indicate that Jordan was running short of 35 million cubic metres every year even before the influx of returnees increased the Kingdom's population by 300,000 — adding another 35 million cubic metres to the shortage.

At the present rate of pumping and consumption, Jordan's resources of drinking water will run out by the year 2,000, and long-term planners are extremely concerned that implementation of programmes should start as soon as possible so that Jordan would not find itself trapped in a situation where there may not be any way out.

## Gorbachev envoy begins Mideast tour

CAIRO (AP) — A special envoy of Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev arrived Tuesday at the start of a Middle East tour to seek help for the strapped Soviet economy. But the emissary, Yevgeny Primakov, gave no details in his arrival remarks to reporters of what assistance Moscow has in mind. He said he carried a message from Mr. Gorbachev to President Hosni Mubarak and would brief him on "the present situation in the Soviet Union and how the recent crisis was overcome" — last month's failed coup attempt. Mr. Primakov said his Cairo talks will deal with "bilateral relations and ways of bolstering them in the economic field." Besides Egypt, Mr. Primakov is visiting Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Osama Al. Baz, Mr. Mubarak's top political aide who greeted Mr. Primakov at Cairo airport, said the Soviet message "has to do with expanding bilateral relations in all fields." Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vitaly Churkov said in Moscow on Monday that Mr. Primakov's mission is part of government efforts "to alleviate the economic situation and possible hardships as we look to the difficult and long winter."

## Lebanon urges Arabs to unite against Israel

CAIRO (AP) — Lebanon Tuesday urged Arab states to unite against Israel and seek an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Lebanese Foreign Minister Fares Bweiz, the new chairman of the 21-member Arab League Council for the next six months, spoke at the opening of a regular session of the council. The meeting was expected to be clouded by differing positions over the Gulf war and other inter-Arab disputes. Mr. Bweiz decried Israel's insistence on obtaining American loan guarantees for \$10 billion to absorb Soviet Jews and called it an attempt to "blackmail" the United States in exchange for attending a Middle East conference. "The most the United States was able to do was postpone deciding on this issue. Any effective reaction against this (Israeli) position will need a united Arab stance to face the world's weak-ness against the repeated Israeli violations," Mr. Bweiz told the council. "Israel's acceptance to join the peace process should not be accompanied by preconditions," he said, adding that Israeli intransigence was ruining the chances for peace and leading to more violent wars in the Middle East. Mr. Bweiz condemned Israel's continued building of settlements on occupied Arab territories and its refusal to negotiate the status of Arab East Jerusalem. Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, the outgoing chairman of the council, brought up Iraq's invasion of his country, an issue which has split the Arab League in half. "Perhaps the Iraqi infiltration

## Jordanian, PLO officials discuss peace conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian and Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials met on Tuesday to discuss the feasibility of forming a joint delegation to attend the Arab-Israeli peace conference that Washington is trying to arrange for next month, Palestinian sources said. The sources, quoted by Reuters, said a five-man PLO team, led by Chairman Yasser Arafat's political adviser Nabil Sha'ath, held talks with Foreign Ministry officials. They form a so-called technical committee looking into the possibility of forming a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the peace talks. The group is also gathering details on other issues such as Middle East water rights and geographic boundaries, Reuters said. Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Israel have backed U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's efforts to convene the conference but the unresolved question of who should represent Palestinians at the peace conference

could derail the process. The PLO has yet to respond to Jordan's offer for Palestinians to attend the talks in a joint delegation with Jordan to bypass Israeli objections to dealing directly with the PLO. Palestinians have said they would accept the offer if they received written assurances from Washington any settlement would lead to Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and that the PLO has the right to name Palestinian delegates to the talks.

## Iraq says report of clash exaggerated

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said a senior United Nations official had exaggerated reports of fighting between government troops and Kurdish guerrillas. An Information Ministry delegate overseeing humanitarian aid in the Gulf, should have "checked his facts" before expressing concern. Prince Sadruddin laid no blame in his statement but spoke of "serious clashes" in northern Iraq and appealed for restraint. A Kurdish spokesman in London accused Iraq of attacking towns and villages but U.S. officers in Turkey said the fighting was not started by the Iraqis. The Iraqi spokesman said it was regrettable that Prince Sadruddin should resort to "propagating and exaggerating reports on the incidents, relying on tendentious sources."

"Iraqi troops and police are carrying out their normal duties in the northern region in difficult circumstances to protect the people and their property as much as possible," the spokesman told the Iraqi News Agency. "It is their duty to repulse any aggression on their positions or on state and private property by saboteurs instigated from abroad. This is what happened a few days ago and ended on Sunday night," he said.

The spokesman said the Baghdad government was "very keen to maintain order and security in the northern region and is exercising utmost restraint in facing premeditated provocations by elements linked to hostile foreign

lied to be already at work on the various regional dimensions of the issue. By all international standards, all of Jordan's neighbours are better off in securing their water needs. Upstream Syria is in a better position to control and regulate the downstream flow of water sources after ensuring that its needs are taken care of. Israel, which has also diverted part of a key Lebanese river, gets the second shot at these sources, and Jordan has to be content with the leftover.

Syria, which also benefits from part of Euphrates water flowing down from Turkey, does not face any serious water problems. However, drinking water is rationed in Damascus although the measure is not



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday receives German Economic Cooperation Minister Carl Dieter Spranger (Petra photo).

## Regent briefs German minister on peace process, Jordan's stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday received German Minister for Economic Cooperation Carl Dieter Spranger and briefed him on Jordan's position vis-a-vis the peace process in the Middle East and the efforts being made to advance the process. The Crown Prince stressed the important role Europe can play in establishing a just peaceful settlement based on inter-regional solutions. Prince Hassan also stressed the need for giving high priority to addressing the Middle East question.

Upon his arrival in Amman the German minister said his country was seeking to increase the scope of its cooperation and coordination with Jordan. Germany is also doing all it can to increase its contributions to Jordanian development schemes and technical aid, the minister added.

During his three-day visit to Jordan, the German minister is due to hold talks with Jordanian officials on bolstering cooperation between Jordan and Germany.

The wife of the German minister visited the Noor Al Hussein Foundation and was briefed by its director general, Inam Al Mufli, on the various activities and services to the local community.

The guest also inspected the various items on display representing samples of the handicraft projects run by NHHF.

Mrs. Mufli and the visitor discussed ways in which Jordan can offer assistance to returning expatriates through income-generating projects that can be implemented by NHHF with assistance from friendly nations.

Germany has helped Jordan in its time of need as always, said the official.

4 killed in W. Bank and Gaza

MOSCOW (R) — President Mikhail Gorbachev, avowing that his country had reformed itself, asked the West on Tuesday for more aid as nationalist tensions swirled around the Soviet Union's southern rim.

He was speaking to an international security and cooperation conference which had just admitted three former Soviet republics — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania — as members.

He said the failure of last month's coup attempt had been an "explosive liberation" of reform and the time was now ripe for the West to increase its aid efforts.

"We need assistance, cooperation, solidarity," the Soviet president told member countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. "We are counting on it."

Uroest unleashed by the weakening of Soviet power continued to swell in the southern republics of Georgia and Moldova and along the border between Azerbaijan and Armenia. One Azeri and two Armenians were reported killed in ethnic clashes.

About 1,000 opponents of Georgian nationalist leader Zviad Gamsakhurdia built barricades in front of the parliament building in the republic's capital, Tbilisi.

The demonstrators, on their ninth day of protests demanding Mr. Gamsakhurdia's resignation, acted after rumours in the city that Mr. Gamsakhurdia planned to order an attack on them.

"If we do not erect these barricades, people will not realise we have a dictator in power," opposition leader Irakly Tsereteli told the crowd, according to local journalists.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia, a former dissident, was elected president in a landslide victory last May and has sworn to turn Georgia's independence declaration of April 9 into reality.

Critics accuse him of authoritarian tendencies, saying he has suppressed opposition and ethnic minorities.

In Romanian-speaking Moldova, which declared independence from Moscow last month, the ethnic Russian minority were forming militia units to protect themselves, including a hard-core "Dnestr Battalion," the independent Russian Information Agency reported.



## Kuwait seeks to allay Iranian fears of U.S. security role

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait, trying to allay Iranian suspicions of its military agreement with the United States, has said it wants to cooperate with Tehran on Gulf security.

The Kuwaiti ambassador to the United States, Sheikh Saud Nasser Al Sabah, was quoted Tuesday as saying the emirate hoped to sign the agreement with Washington within two weeks.

Iran has condemned the 10-year agreement, which covers joint exercises, the use of certain Kuwaiti ports by U.S. forces and the placement of U.S. military hardware in the emirate. Tehran says only regional states can guarantee Gulf security.

Asked about the Iranian attitude, Sheikh Saud told Sawi Al Kuwait newspaper: Iran plays a very big role in the region's security arrangements and cooperating with it is important, but this has to be cautious because the situation in the region is still not clear.

"We are completely ready for security cooperation with Iran to guarantee the security of the Gulf... Iran should understand that Kuwait has passed through a

bitter experience and it has special security needs," he added.

The official Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported Monday that the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, had invited Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani to visit the emirate.

It would be the first visit by an Iranian head of state since the Iranian revolution of 1979. Kuwait upset Tehran by supporting Iraq during the 1980-88 Gulf war but relations have improved since the Iraqi invasion in August 1990.

Iran condemned the invasion but also criticized the presence of more than 500,000 U.S. troops in the Gulf during preparations for the allied counterattack. During the Gulf war in January and February, Iran stayed strictly neutral.

Iran has tried to win a role in the post-war security arrangements but has made little progress.

Kuwait says its agreement with Washington is in response to a "continuing" Iraqi threat. It has accused Iraq of repeatedly violating the Gulf war ceasefire.

Bot Sheikh Saud said he personally saw no Iraqi threat.

"The Iraqi regime has become weak militarily and economically. It is also isolated internationally. This regime does not pose any danger to the region," he said.

"The presence of this weak Iraqi regime is better than having another regime. I personally prefer to have a weak Iraqi regime and see the international boycott continue," he added.

Western diplomats said Kuwait had hoped to reach agreement with Washington on a permanent military presence in the emirate. But the Bush administration realized that any such presence would upset efforts to improve ties with Iran, still sensitive to Western military and political roles in the Gulf.

"One factor behind Washington's decision was trying not to upset Iran. They knew Iran would view the permanent presence of U.S. forces in a neighbouring country as a threat," one said.

Washington said last week it had started talks on bilateral defence pacts with Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

## Iraq sets ceiling for meat price, warns merchants

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq, battling to curb runaway food prices, has set an official ceiling on the price of meat and said profiteers would face prosecution.

Interior Minister Ali Hassan Al Majied told officers dealing with economic crimes Monday that in Baghdad the maximum price for beef would be 14 dinars and for lamb 16 dinars per kg. Prices would be slightly lower in the provinces.

A dinar is worth more than \$3 at the official rate but on the black market \$1 sells for eight dinars.

The official media said Mr. Majied told the police officers that "greedy sectors" were taking away the joy of last week's large pay rise for the military and all government employees.

The prices of foodstuffs and other goods have jumped since the wage increases, which ranged from 30 to 55 per cent, were awarded on Sept. 5 and ordered to be implemented immediately. Around two million workers out of Iraq's total population of 18 million will benefit.

In Baghdad, lamb — retailing at 15 dinars a kilo in July — quickly rose from 18 to 21 dinars. A pair of eggs was marked up from 12 to 16 dinars.

The pay award, the first since the Gulf war, boosted the average salary of a civil servant with 10 years' service from around 160 dinars to 210 dinars a month — \$650 at the official rate but about \$25 on the illegal but flourishing black market.

Economists estimate that Iraq's annual inflation rate, 13 months after the United Nations imposed sanctions in response to the invasion of Kuwait, is running at around 700 per cent.

But prices are so volatile it is impossible to set an accurate figure.

Gold, the traditional refuge in times of trouble, has edged up in Baghdad to 93 dinars a gramme of 21 carat purity from 87 dinars at the end of August. It was around 50 dinars a gramme at the time of the invasion on Aug. 2 last year.

Mr. Majied did not say what penalty meat racketeers would face.

Members of the country's million-strong civil service can buy rations of meat, foodstuffs and other consumer goods at special department stores.

In Baghdad, large crowds gather outside the stores — often so thick that they block the traffic — and goods bought inside can quickly change hands at several hundred times their original purchase price.

The ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra reported on Tuesday that Prime Minister Saddam Hammud held a high-level meeting Monday to discuss the state of the economy.

It said the ministers of finance, trade, planning, agriculture, transport and agriculture and the central bank governor were present but gave no other details.

Iraq, until last year one of the world's top oil exporters, has had the United Nations to let it resume limited oil sales to buy badly needed food and medicines, but it has rejected U.N. conditions on future sales.

## Water summit is a thorny issue for Turkey

ANKARA (AP) — An invitation to Israel to join a Middle East water summit could leave the meeting without some of the main participants — Arab countries, effectively scuttling it.

"Arab countries made it clear to us that they would not participate (the meeting), if Israel was invited. There is no use complicating the matter," said a high-level Turkish government official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The Arab reception towards Israeli participation in the gathering, scheduled for November in Istanbul, does not engender much optimism for another, more discussed conference in October, when the proposed Middle East peace conference is to be held, in Israel's view.

Avi Pazner, a top aide to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said reported Syrian pressure to block Israeli participation in the water summit was a "very bad omen" for the peace conference.

But he hoped Turkish President Turgut Ozal would eventually issue an invitation to Israel.

The participants are to discuss possible ways to deal with acute water shortages predicted for the Middle East, which, experts say, could run out of drinking water in 50 years if enough — and expensive — water desalination plants are not constructed.

Twenty-two Arab nations, Iraq among them, have been invited. In addition, there are some two dozen other countries invited.

Syria and Saudi Arabia have not yet responded to the invitation out of fears they might end up "sharing a table with Israel," the Turkish official said.

Syria is sending envoys to Arab

nations to encourage them to boycott the meeting if Israel participates, he said, while the United States has recommended to Turkey that Israel be invited.

The water forum is being organised by a U.S. research group called Global Water Summit Initiative, based in Washington, D.C.

In 1986, Joyce R. Starr, the group's chairman, persuaded a number of Arab states, Turkey and Israel to attend the forum, held that year at Georgetown University in Washington.

A memorandum by Mr. Starr said the organisation had drafted an invitation to Israel for this year's conference.

"But President Ozal has not yet forwarded that invitation," said the memo, obtained by the Associated Press.

The estimated cost of the water summit is about \$1 million. Turkey will pick up one-fourth of the tab, while the World Bank and several other U.N. organisations contribute.

According to the memorandum, Abdullah Yacoub Bishara, secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council, agreed to deliver one of the opening speeches at the summit with the knowledge that Israel would be attending.

A senior Turkish government official said Turkey might consider inviting Israel if progress was made in the Middle East peace conference to be convened under joint U.S. and Soviet sponsorship.

As for Washington, a U.S. embassy spokesman here said: "We are looking into the matter whether all the interested parties are all invited, before we respond."

Iraq says clash report exaggerated

(Continued from page 1)

designs." He said Baghdad still hoped to reach an autonomy pact with Kurds, who rebelled against the government after the Gulf war.

An official in Prince Saddam's office said he could not provide casualty figures in the weekend fighting. Prince Saddam received the reports from his U.N. representative in Baghdad.

In Paris, a spokesman for the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), said Tuesday Kurdish guerrillas captured 60 Iraqi troops in the incident.

Party spokesman Ahmad Barzani said the clashes took place near Lake Dulan, between the towns of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

Western military officers at the Turkish base of Silopi said they did not believe weekend incidents at Kuyasjan, southeast of Erbil, and Kuyak, northwest of Kirkuk, were provoked by Iraq.

They said the trouble at Kuyak appeared to start when Kurdish guerrillas were captured after entering a zone controlled by Iraqi

formally announced.

In addition to the regional and domestic sources, Israel has been exploiting acquiescence in the occupied territories.

Oil-rich Saudi Arabia has set up desalination plants all along its coast to boost the availability of drinking water for its population.

That leaves Jordan with very few options.

The main problem is that other parties to existing agreements on water — sharing never lived up to their obligations," said a senior official. "Jordan always got the raw end of the deal," he said.

A \$40-million project to build a dam on the Yarmouk River on

## Iran says Israel can solve hostage problem

TEHRAN (R) — Iran said Tuesday the ball was in Israel's court to try and resolve the problem of Western hostages in Lebanon as U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar headed for Tehran.

The English-language Tehran Times, which usually reflects government thinking, said U.N. and Western pressure on Israel to free Arab prisoners would help speed up a hostage deal.

"Tehran has already said all there is to be said in this connection, and won't have anything new to add to what it has already announced," the daily said in an editorial on Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit.

"It would be simplistic to believe that Iran would unilaterally exert pressure on the groups in Lebanon while Israel persists in pursuing its manifest policy of state terrorism."

Western diplomats say Iran has a key role in the hostage issue because it commands the allegiance of Lebanese groups holding up to 10 Western hostages.

Despite the release of two Westerners last month, the issue has remained blocked because Israel is seeking information on seven of its servicemen missing in Lebanon before it will free hundreds of Arabs it is holding.

Iran and the hostage-holders say the seven are irrelevant to the proposed deal. Iran also says it does not know the whereabouts of the seven, including one who may be still alive, airman Ron

things easy. What is Jordan going to do about that?

A: At the end of the summer today, water is being rationed in Amman and Zarqa. People are being asked to be extremely careful about the use of water for drinking purposes. Of course, there are some basic solutions, like major new pipelines from parts of the country to Amman and Zarqa, but how can we predict that, in the summer of 1991, that 300,000 (people), times five times seven, given the average size of family, and dependants are going to become six or seven million people by the year 2000. These are decisions we cannot take. We cannot place our eggs in one basket in the services and housing basket. Unless some light is given at the end of the tunnel, by the end of this calendar year, we have to answer some pretty biting questions...

Q: Jordan suffered great economic difficulties during the Gulf crisis. The crisis is over now, but Jordan is facing other difficulties such as tough ship inspection, ships entering Amman are facing tremendous difficulties. There are difficulties in marketing Jordanian goods. And now the returns. How much aid does Jordan expect? And what is Jordan going to ask for?

A: Although Jordan is eligible according to the U.N. to \$3 billion in 1991, we received only \$400 million in grants. Clearly if the pressure on Jordan is intended to have a political connotation, that is to expect Jordan to shoulder its responsibilities towards peace and stability — which is something we are convinced of any way — this kind of pressure should carry with it, we believe, a degree of incentive, a feeling among the common man in the street there is some value effectively to an approach of a search for peace and stability in the region in that sense, I think, as with Eastern Europe we expect a stabilisation of fund to be established to look across the board at human rights and human obligations regardless of nationality. Only in this way, can regional issues be addressed.

Regent: U.N. has a duty

(Continued from page 1)

compensation of the \$1.6b envisaged to be pumped from Iraq, in equivalence of Iraqi oil exports. And other third country nationals are asking for compensation through their governments — Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Philippines — We feel that Palestinians and Jordanians who lived there for three generations at least deserve that compensation in contributing to start-up capital. However, today the question of how is the \$50,000 per capita for the individual Jewish migrant and yet still no answer to where at least \$16,000 per capita come from the individual Jordanian or Palestinian returnee or displaced worker. So we are presenting two concepts: National economy and political economy. Clearly the answers have to be of trans-national nature. There has to be some degree of inter-dependence between the countries of the region and the political isolation of Jordan has to cease.

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

Q: Housing, clinics and schools. There is a large demand on them. But there is not enough supply. What is Jordan going to do about this? A: I would point out that as far as education is concerned we have received the equivalent of 10 per cent of our student community into schools today. Forty-four per cent of the returnees — the displaced — effectively are under the age of 15. So this is an enormous service burden. As far as health is concerned, again, the Ministry of Health and the health sector is doing what it can to address the basic needs, but we are strained to the limit, not least of all the availability of medicines with the continuing blockade in the Gulf of Amman, which makes it very difficult, very slow and very costly, given the purchasing power of the Jordanian dollar to make these basic requirements available. The challenge is enormous and it does certainly increased frustration and anger among the unemployed youth. Q: Jordan has shortage in water. The influx of the returnees did not make

## Saudis exchange 400 Iraqis for two nationals

ARAR, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Saudi Arabian authorities Monday released 400 Iraqi civilians who had sought refuge in the kingdom during the Gulf crisis and took custody of a Saudi prisoner of war (PoW) and a Saudi woman.

The cross-border exchange took place at a checkpoint 60 kilometres from this garrison town of Arar on the Iraqi-Saudi border.

The Iraqis were part of the 20,000 civilian refugees housed in camps at Rafha, in northeastern Saudi Arabia, 300 kilometres from this border checkpoint.

Red Cross delegate said the Iraqi group included two PoWs flown from a hospital in Riyadh. Romaine Boochard, a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said the soldiers had been seriously injured but were owed fit for repatriation.

Mr. Boochard said the Saudi PoW was a foot soldier and the Saudi woman may have been trapped in Iraq while visiting when the Gulf war broke out.

Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan Beo Abdul Aziz recently said that the Iraqis still held six Saudi PoWs including a jet fighter pilot who bailed out in Iraq during the war.

On Sunday, the Iraqis also released a group of 58 Kuwaitis, who were later flown home from Arar Monday. The Kuwaiti group included three PoWs, 15 civilian internees, and 40 civilians.

Patrik L'Hote, Red Cross delegate who travelled with the group by bus from Baghdad, said "some of these people had been waiting for repatriation since the past three months."

Red Cross delegates said all the PoWs and civilian repatriates were apparently in good health.

Most of the repatriated Kuwaitis were abducted by Iraqi soldiers in the closing days of the Gulf war or taken prisoner while visiting relatives in Iraq before the Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Repatriated Kuwaitis are first brought into Saudi territory.

Exchanges of prisoners and missing from the war started last March and are likely to continue for months.

## Details of 1950s spy case disclosed for first time

TEL AVIV (R) — Details of a cold war spy case that rocked Israel's security service were disclosed for the first time Monday, more than 30 years after a Polish double agent named Levy Levy was unearthed.



## Squatters ordered to leave by Zarqa court

By Elias Nasrallah  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — At least 400 citizens living in Ruseifa north east of here, will have to leave their houses, in which they have lived since 1954, if a Zarqa court verdict has to be implemented.

A representative of these residents, grouped in 25 families, told the Jordan Times that the First Instance Court in Zarqa issued a verdict in October 1990 ordering the "squatters" to leave the premises which were illegally built on a plot of land estimated at two and half dunums.

Besides having to leave the houses, the squatters are required by the court to pay fines for using the land since 1954, none of the Palestinian refugees who came after the 1948 war can pay the fine or find another shelter, according to the representative who preferred anonymity.

The local residents say that it took the court six whole years to reach a verdict ordering the residents out; they say they had approached all concerned authorities to help them stay as they have no other place to go.

The owners of the plot of land, on which the modest houses were built, are the nuns of the Rosary order whose head office is in Jerusalem.

Heads of religious groups, including the Near East Council of Churches, are being approached



Citizens living in Ruseifa complain about Zarqa court decision evicting them from their homes.

to mediate, the residents said.

The residents have now collectively raised the issue with the minister of interior and the governor of the Amman region in a bid to reach a settlement with the owners of the land.

They said they could be made to pay for the land and the house in instalment, over 30 years, like the residents of the housing estates set up by the Housing Corporation, while the Ruseifa

Municipality could offer the nuns another similar plot of land for their own use.

The sisters as well as the residents are represented by lawyers who are also understood to be involved in attempts to settle the dispute outside the court.

The spokesman for the group told the Jordan Times that some of the heads of the families are widows, with several children each, and can by no means find a

way of paying the fine let alone move somewhere else to live.

He said that the squatters settled on the plot of land when no organisational plans existed for Ruseifa in the early 1950s and they had no legal authorisation or proper licence to build their houses. But he said that a long term settlement could be worked out if mediation efforts succeed in persuading the Jerusalem nuns to accept an alternative solution.

## Industrial city struggling to provide services to residents

AMMAN (J.T.) — Following the end of the Gulf crisis and in the wake of the return to the Kingdom of thousands of expatriates, the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) has been flooded with requests by investors to set up industrial projects in the Al Hassan Industrial City in Irbid, according to JIEC Director General Fayez Subeimat.

But, he said, the investments have been delayed because of the incomplete infrastructure in the industrial city, particularly electricity, water and telephone services.

In July, Dr. Subeimat said that four new industrial companies have established in the industrial city, altogether investing about JD 800,000.

However, Dr. Subeimat said that the delay in establishing and power supply services have been hampering further investments.

To speed up the procedures, the JIEC has been in contact with the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDEC), the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) for supplies, Dr. Subeimat said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

He said that the IDEC has responded favourably and will

supply the electric power shortly. The company director, Abdul Raouf Al Sheikh, said that electricity will reach all the factories within 10 days.

As to the TCC, its Irbid Department Director, Nahil Kayali, said that part of the telephone network installed by a foreign firm will be operational and work is underway to offer telephone service to the rest of the network.

In reference to the water situation, Dr. Subeimat said that because of the scarcity of the water resources available to the WAJ the JIEC has drilled an artesian well solely to supply the industrial city in Irbid. The coming two weeks, he said, will witness the start of water distribution from that well.

In 10 days most of the areas remaining in the industrial city will be occupied by factories.

Dr. Subeimat said in July that the Sahab Industrial City near Amman encompasses 213 industrial projects but JIEC was trying to provide further space for additional factories.

The Al Hassan Industrial City in Irbid was built recently on 42 dunums of land and has facilities for 80 factories.

## Ministry asks for support in renovation of holy site

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of Al Haram Al Sharif at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Rafiq Al Khatib Tuesday urged Islamic and Arab governments and organisations to support Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock construction and renovation project "to keep Al Haram Al Sharif a symbol of steadfastness and challenge because of its status in the hearts of all Muslims."

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Sheikh Khatib said the Awqaf departments in Jerusalem and the Al Aqsa Construction Committee were taking care of Al Haram Al Sharif before and after the old city was occupied in 1967 and were supervising maintenance and restoration works there.

Since the city of Jerusalem was occupied, Sheikh Khatib said, the Haram Al Sharif, which encompasses Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, was exposed to an aggressive campaign and arbitrary measures which aimed to destroy Al Aqsa Mosque and establish over its ruins a Jewish temple. The Israeli authorities

started conducting excavation works after they occupied the city in their search of Jewish temple over which they claim Al Aqsa Mosque is the third holiest shrine for Muslims.

Sheikh Khatib added that the occupation authorities are carrying out excavation works around the bases of the mosque on three sides to undermine its infrastructure.

He said the Israeli authorities interfere in religious freedom in the city and prevent worshippers from entering to Al Haram Al Sharif to pray and tempt extremist Jewish groups to harass Arab worshippers and hold prayers inside Muslim shrines.

The Israeli authorities also encourage settlement process around the city of Jerusalem and the Arab areas inside the wall of the old city by following several strategies, he said, adding that these strategies include spreading terror among Arabs and imposing heavy taxes on them to make them leave their homes to give way to new immigrants to settle in their place.

## Dar Al-Iraqiyah Lil-Azia to hold fashion show in Jordan

By Serene Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In keeping with tradition, Dar Al-Iraqiyah Lil-Azia, "Iraqi House of Fashions," will present a fashion show in Jordan on Sept. 18.

The proceeds of the event, which is sponsored by the Popular Committee for the Support of the Intifada, will go to the fund that is set up by the committee for that purpose.

Much has been written about the work and contribution of Dar Al-Iraqiyah Lil-Azia. Set up in 1970, the group toured the world to promote the rich heritage and culture of Iraq.

Dar Al-Azia was borne out of a need to introduce the world to the roots of Iraq's famed ancient civilisation. It reasoned that historically, fashions began when man first donned a covering to protect him from the elements. With the birth of civilisation, the art and industry of fashion was created and developed in time from a need to an important endeavour with its own guilds and traditions.

When it was first begun almost two decades ago, Dar Al-Azia was created as part of the Iraqi Ministry of Culture and Information. Following its success and the reputation it

acquired through its tours around the world, the fashions of Dar Al-Azia became well known in the Arab World.

Through the splendour of Akkad, Ashur, Babylon and Hatra, to the golden age of Baghdad, the capital of the Islamic civilisation, every age and its fashions has had a place in the work of Dar Al-Azia. And the inspiration is not solely historical. Iraqi folklore is also exemplified and made relevant even today in times of war.

Fifty members of Dar al-Azia will come to Jordan on Sept. 16 to participate in the presentation of the fashion show.

The Popular Committee for the Support of the Intifada, the sponsoring committee, was established in Jordan in February 1988. Its aim has been to collect donations to help Palestinians under occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. To date, the committee has collected about JD 5 million, 4 million of which have already been spent in aid to the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

In war as in peace, the history and folklore of Iraq, along with the colours and spirit of the land and its people, are the inspirations that motivate the work of Dar Al-Iraqiyah Lil-Azia.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of naive painting, from Germany at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition by Iraqi artists Raed Dulsami and Baid Al Bustani at the Royal Cultural Centre.

## Oil production in Kingdom increases, officials continue search for alternative energy sources

AMMAN (J.T.) — A statistical report released by the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) said Tuesday that Jordan produced 119,390 barrels of oil during 1990, an increase of 50,000 barrels above 1989 levels.

The report attributed the increase to the fact that production last year started at a new well within the Hamzeh Field north-east of Amman.

In the past year, the NRA also completed drilling of eight wells in addition to two which are currently being drilled using two rigs owned and operated by NRA engineers and workers with the help of a third rig from Romania, the report said.

The NRA has continued to cooperate with a number of world oil companies in prospecting for oil in the Kingdom, the report said. It added that Petra Canada has provided the NRA with technical assistance to search for oil and to conduct studies and surveys at the Rishah and Sarhan regions. The Japanese National Petroleum Company provided the NRA with a report it conducted on prospective oil sites in the Sarhan area but attempts have so far failed to induce Japanese companies to start prospecting for oil in that area, the report said.

The report also noted that natural gas production from the same field last year reached 5.5 billion cubic feet, pumped from two wells in the Rishah area. According to NRA studies, the Rishah area contains an estimated 400 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

The report said that the gas is being used to generate electricity but extra efforts are to be exerted to boost power production through the two gas-powered

generators installed at the Rishah area so as to produce 30 megawatts. The report said that plans are underway for installing two new gas powered generators to produce an extra 30 megawatts each.

A report by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) found that the gas-powered generator at Rishah has been producing 13.2 per cent of the total amount of electricity needed for the Kingdom.

The JEA will try to meet up to 25 per cent of the country's electricity needs after installing the additional generators at Rishah. The report said that the JEA has adopted a new strategy for the 1991-1995 period aimed at boosting electricity production for the growing public need in the Kingdom. The JEA said the plan entails full exploitation of the

various sources of alternative energy available in Jordan. Jordan now relies mainly on imported oil to produce its needs of electric power but the imports lay a heavy burden on the national economy, the report said.

It found that there will be more reliance on natural gas produced at the Rishah area. But, it said, other resources like wind power and solar energy will also be fully exploited.

Preliminary experiments at Al Ibrahimieh Village have proved that electricity production through wind power was possible. As to solar energy, the report said the JEA is seeking foreign sources to help it carry out a project which entails building an electro-solar plant to produce 30 megawatts. It is hoped that the plant could become operational by the mid-1990s, the report said.

## Patients threaten to join hospital staff protest if government does not address their demands

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Patients at the Fuhais National Centre for Psychiatric Health might join the centre staff in a demonstration outside the prime minister office Sept. 19, if the staff's demands for better conditions are not met, centre officials said Tuesday.

The centre staff are demanding the restoration of a 25 per cent allowance they gained in 1984 which the Ministry of Health suspended in 1988. They also demand increase for both the nursing and support staff.

"At times, especially during night shifts, we have one nurse for 25 patients," said staff nurse Ibrahim Madain, who runs the centre's Chronic Psychiatric Cases Section.

Majed Butainah, who runs the Acute Cases Section complained

that because of lack of staff, nurses had on many occasions been beaten or abused by patients. "Some of the staff are already suffering from psychiatric disorders," he said.

The centre, the only one of its kind in Jordan, has a staff of 464 people, 290 beds and 250 patients. In addition to the acute and chronic cases wards, the centre includes wards for drug addicts, the mentally retarded and criminals.

Demand for the centre's services have always been high, according to Chief Matron Kafa Makhamreh. According to Ms. Makhamreh, the demand has increased with the return of expatriates from the Gulf.

The centre's staff had warned on Sept. 3 that they would stage a sit-in on Sept. 10. However, on Tuesday morning the director of hospitals at the Ministry of

Health, Dr. Mustafa Barqawi, visited the centre and agreed with staff leaders to delay their action until Sept. 19 to give the ministry time to negotiate their demands with the government.

Later that same day, a jovial Minister of Health, Dr. Mamdouh Abbadi, visited the centre and was seen touring its various sections shaking hands and chatting with staff and patients.

On Monday, Dr. Akram Hababeh told the Jordan Times that the staff demanded "an increase in the number of qualified staff, and transport allowances" in addition to the 25 per cent special allowances.

The 25 per cent allowance, Ms. Makhamreh said was decreed by His Majesty King Hussein during a visit the King made to the centre's clinic in Karameh in the Jordan Valley in 1984.

## Government initiating publicity campaign to promote Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 15-member delegation grouping American and Canadian journalists is due here on Thursday on a 10-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

According to ministry sources, delegation members will be taken on tours of various touristic and archaeological sites to help them publish articles in Canada and the United States promoting Jordan's archaeological sites.

The group's visit is in line with a plan recently adopted by the ministry to stimulate the tourism industry of Jordan, a ministry source said.

Ministry Secretary General Nasri Atallah told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the ministry is currently studying the prospect of allocating funds to spend on the marketing of Jordan abroad through advertisements in foreign magazines, newspapers and television.

The ministry will also hold workshops designed to launch the marketing campaigns in Germany and Italy, which are due to start in the coming month to encourage Europeans to visit the Kingdom.

The workshops will be attended by representatives of the ministry as well as travel and tourist agencies in the Kingdom, Mr. Atallah said.

According to ministry officials, the workshop is in line with the implementation of a wide scale campaign to promote tourism as declared by Minister of Tourism Abdul Karim Al Kabarti last week.

The minister had said that local organisations like Royal Jordanian Airlines, and the Jordan Express Tourist and Transport Company (JETT) as well as travel operators will be involved in the campaign.

According to Mr. Atallah, a third campaign to market Jordan abroad will start in Spain early next year.

## Delegation to seek greater economic ties with Austria

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 10-member Jordanian trade delegation has left Amman for Vienna on a six-day visit for talks aimed at promoting trade ties with Jordan.

The delegation represents the Jordanian Exporters Society and is led by the society's president, Samih Darwazah.

During the visit, delegation members will meet with Austrian merchants and exporters unions and traders dealing in barter trade to orient them on Jordan's industries.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the delegation members will discuss the prospect of concluding deals on selling Jordanian products to Austrian markets, will buy Austrian raw materials and industrial equipment and will explore the prospect of launching joint Jordanian-Austrian ventures.



INAUGURATION CEREMONY — University of Jordan President Fawzi Gharaibeh Tuesday opened the new premises of the University's club, which is located within the university campus. Dr. Gharaibeh toured the various sections of the club, which also includes multi-purpose halls

and offices for the club's administrative committee. The university club was established in 1973 to foster cultural, intellectual, social, sports and technical relations among the university staff. The club's General Assembly groups 1,080 members.

## College to award B.A. to graduates

AMMAN (Petra) — Dean of Princess Sumaya University College for Technology Dr. Deeb Hussein said the establishment of the Council of Higher Education authorises it to award Bachelors degree in computer and applied engineering.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Dr. Hussein said the establishment of the college, 20 years after the establishment of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), is designed to meet Jordan's needs of skilled technicians in electronic maintenance and computer applications.

Such training is badly needed for the development process and

the large-scale investments in the commodity and service sectors, he said.

He added that the programme drawn up by the college aimed at developing human resources in the area of computer science and electronic maintenance engineering.

He also said that the college is now authorised to award a Bachelors degree in computer science, and electronic maintenance engineering.

Classes for the first discipline will commence in September, while the electronic maintenance engineering classes will commence in Sept. 1992.

## Arabic For Speakers Of Other Languages

The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that the intensive course in modern standard Arabic for speakers of other languages will commence on September 22 and will last for 16 weeks.

The programme is intensive and classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday — Wednesday.

Evening classes meet three days a week: Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday.

Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration.

## VACANCY NOTICE FOR SECRETARY WITH AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Regional office of an International Organisation is seeking a Secretary.

### Requirements:

Tewjihi Certificate with Secretarial Diploma from recognised institute plus 2-3 years of experience.

Very proficient English and Arabic typing as well as excellent general command of English.

Shorthand is a must, Computer skills (DOS, word-perfect & Lotus), are essential.

Candidates who meet the above requirements should submit their bio-data in writing to the Personnel Section, P.O.Box 811721, Amman, Jordan, not later than 25 September 1991.

Only Short-Listed candidates will be contacted.



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.  
Established 1975  
الصحف اليومية العربية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:  
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## NAM stays alive

THE NON-ALIGNED Movement (NAM) has just concluded a foreign ministers' conference in Accra amidst signs that the 103-member group of developing countries is adjusting quite well to the eclipse of the decades long East-West rivalry. By first maintaining its traditional name, the Movement is in effect signalling to the "new international order" that emerged on the ashes of the collapse of the communist world that it sees a place and role for the poor countries club in the new power structure in the world. In its final declaration adopted at the end of the four-day meeting, the Third World countries made clear their perception of the future as one characterised by North-South dialogue instead of the East-West confrontation that reigned supreme throughout the post-World War II period. In the context of this new perspective the movement has served notice that it is not about to relax its political and economic muscle under the new circumstances.

On that basis the Third World powers seek and rightly so a general review of the U.N. Charter that has shaped the international organisation's structure till this point in time. There is little disagreement that the existing U.N. edifice had been structured on old and archaic foundations that are no longer relevant or valid. The primary call of the Third World countries is for reorganising first of all the U.N. Security Council, which, in its present form, does not reflect the new realities and developments.

There was only a handful of countries not exceeding 40 in number that were the founding members of the United Nations at the start of the journey back in 1945. Now the membership has quadrupled without any adequate reflection of such fundamental changes in the composition of the vital organs of the international organisation. It is high time therefore that the old structure of the U.N. was updated and reviewed, and the first place to start this process of rectification is of course the Security Council.

Even more impressive about the Accra meeting is the political sophistication attained by the participating member countries as exemplified by the endorsement of the multi-party system of democracy. Thus far the greater majority of the Movement's members has espoused either the one-party system of government or banned political parties altogether. Many developing countries had been arguing that multi-party democracy is a feature of the West that does not suit their traditions and peculiar circumstances. Of course that submission is hollow but few countries dared to challenge it for fear of becoming suspects as agents of the West. The adoption of political pluralism will now put to rest the defunct and worn out arguments against full democratic rule. The hitherto hypocritical posture of calling for self-determination and independence for the former colonies and dependent territories of the Western European powers and then denying it to their own respective peoples after independence had eroded the movement's credibility thus far. Now at last the right to self-determination has been passed onto the peoples of these former colonies through the formal adoption of political pluralism.

From the looks of things, the Non-Aligned Movement has done the right thing to stay alive. But above all it should strive to be vibrant by evolving and adapting to changing circumstances and keeping on top of the new situation in the world.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

THERE can be no durable peace in the Middle East as long as Israel insists on having the land and peace at the same time and on doing injustice to the others, said Al Ra'i daily Tuesday. The paper said that unless the international legitimacy is implemented, a peace imposed on the Arabs could be no more than a mere truce that might be violated at any moment, particularly if the victims are thrown into desperation after a while and violence erupts anew. The paper said that all odds are now against the Arabs and the international situation is in favour of Israel with thousands of Soviet Jews arriving in the Jewish state, settling on Arab lands and million of dollars pouring from the United States into Israel to settle the Jews and Arab countries in total disarray following the crushing of the Iraqi military power through aggression. Yet, the paper said, Israel cannot impose a durable settlement on the Arabs if that settlement is not based on justice, despite Washington's present dominant position, and it cannot achieve its ambitions through arrogance, repression and humiliation of the Arab people. The paper said that the Arab countries want to have a just peace for the coming generations as well as for the present, a genuine peace based on justice and the full implementation of Security Council resolutions and the principles of international legitimacy. This aspired peace is not in line with what the Pentagon is planning nor in harmony with Israel's plots and conspiracies, the paper added.

WHEN the Jordanian White Paper was first published it attracted a limited number of readers in Jordan and abroad, but the major hostile campaign being waged by Egypt against Jordan has largely contributed to the high demand for the Jordanian document, said Falsah Al Fann, a columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily. The writer said that the White Paper is a mere document focusing attention on the facts and developments surrounding the Gulf crisis and vindicating Jordan from the accusations levelled against it by Egypt and other regimes. He said that the White Paper has angered the Egyptian regime which has unleashed its media in an aggressive and unjust campaign against the Kingdom, characterised by immorality and slander that did nothing to change the facts but rather helped increase the circulation of the White Paper itself. After President Nasser Egypt has played two dishonourable roles in the area: first under Anwar Sadat when it reached a separate peace treaty with Israel disregarding the Palestinian people's rights and second when it was instrumental in orchestrating the anti-Iraq campaign that led to the U.S.-imperialist aggression on that Arab country, the writer added.

## Economic Forum

By Dr. Abdalla Malki

## Economic martial law

The completion of the process of economic adjustment in Jordan will take years and years, as it usually does in every other country. We may break this process into phases and formulate a programme for each phase but we will fool ourselves if we expect to accomplish the adjustment process over a 3-5 year period, as was implicitly suggested by our IMF-sponsored economic adjustment programme. It is not only that this process is a prolonged one by nature, as it entails effecting shifts in value systems and social attitudes, but also many developments and surprises occur along the way that force delays and further adjustments to the adjustment programmes themselves. The economic environment is structured in a way as to make it sensitive and vulnerable to developments in all walks of life, domestically and abroad.

Adjustment programmes are normally adopted under emergent circumstances which the politicians exploit to ask for extraordinary power. As the process of adjustment lingers on, these powers are relatively perpetuated and thus create, de facto, some sort of economic martial law. Again, the politicians will like this, because they find it easy to pass decisions and legislations which otherwise will be resisted, especially by the parliament. I am afraid we are about to step into this state of affairs, if we have not already slipped into it.

The requirements of our adjustment programme are quoted to justify the variety of economic measures adopted during the last two years, including punitive tax rates. Jordan's external debt was initially used to force the programme down our throat. However, as we are not expected to repay our external debt over 10 to 15 years, the process of economic adjustment in Jordan will last at least that much long. Actually, as things stand now, we will never be able to meet our external debt obligations from our own resources, implying that, short of debt forgiveness, Jordan will have a permanent adjustment programme and the above mentioned economic martial law will be always around.

It is our conviction that Jordan's economic revival and thereafter lasting success depend fairly and squarely on unqualified economic liberalism and the complete opening-up of our economy. Despite all liberal utterances and appearances, the Jordanian economy remains a dangerously regulated economy overburdened by bureaucracy practices and parochial mentality. We are putting or maintaining controls everywhere except in the only place we should keep them in, namely on imports (of goods and services). Let us explain.

A country incurs external debt because it imports more than it can afford to pay for from its own resources (exports and

unrequited transfers). To run down its external loans, it must trim its imports down to the level of its foreign exchange receipts. It may well succeed in boosting these receipts but still maintain the same level of foreign indebtedness or even a worse one because the additional purchasing power brought by the increase in foreign exchange income may cause parallel increase in imports. Rationalising and rationing imports through proper import controls are the only guaranteed ways to contain external debt problems. It is only then that a debtor developing country like Jordan can really start to hope that the adjustment process will come to fruition and to get rid of programmes and policies sponsored or forced by foreign bodies and agencies.

Under the IMF-sponsored adjustment programme Jordan must not adopt trade controls. We frequently mentioned that the alternative to the devaluation of the Jordanian dinar and consequently the inevitable resort to IMF was a policy of import restraint. That opportunity had slipped away. Nevertheless we can now do two things: rationalise our imports of goods and services through a strictly applied import policy and dismantle controls throughout the economy. If no-control policy is good even for imports and even for a situation of foreign exchange stringency, it must be good for all other economic activities.

## Rafah: The intifada rages on

By Caroline Horley

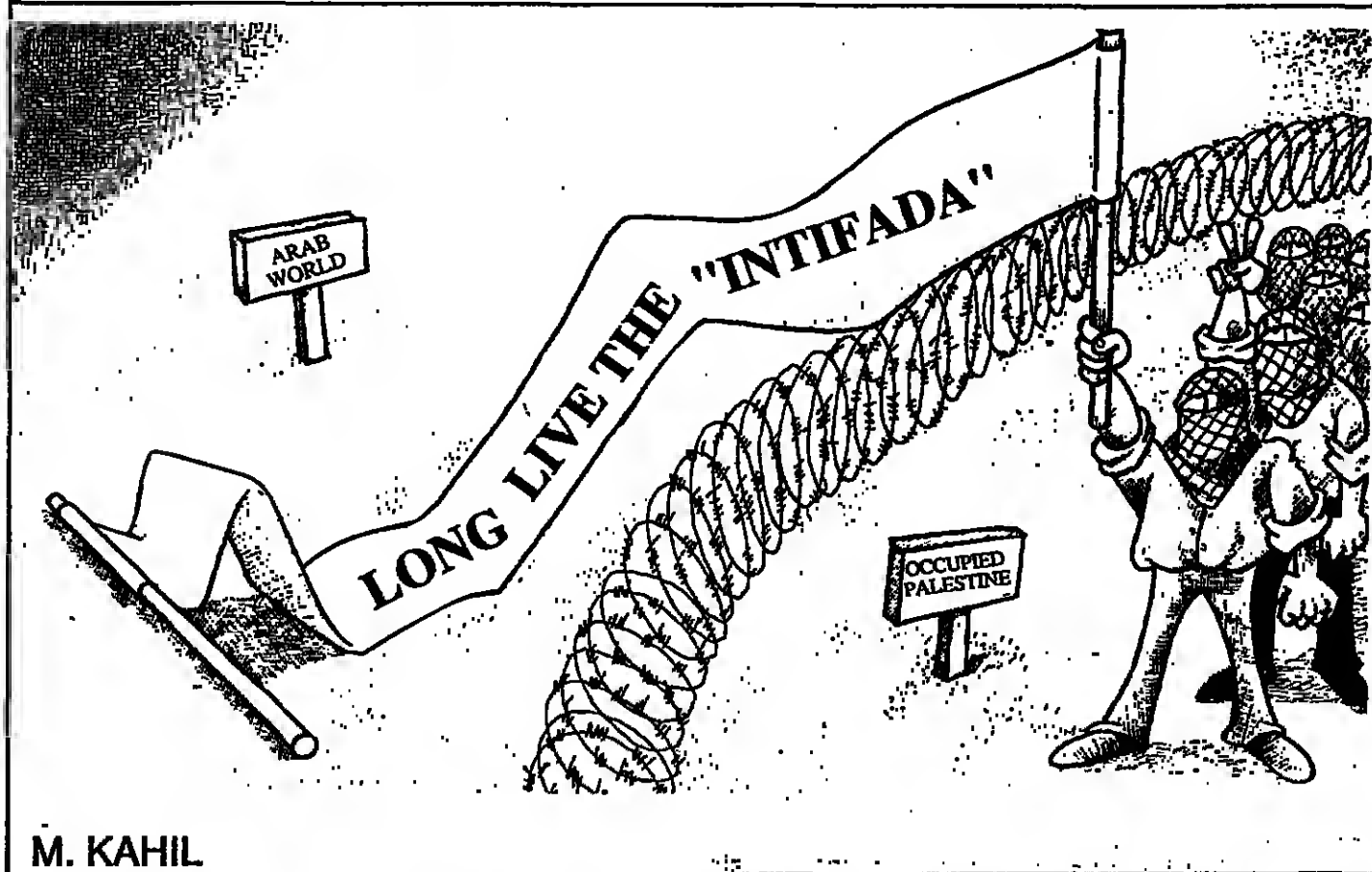
THE man's feet crumple beneath him, his arms lift in a gesture of surrender, and a gun falls from his hand. "Why? asks the classic anti-war poster, which dominates the small home of a young Palestinian in Shabura, the largest and most active quarter of Rafah refugee camp. Khalid, 20 years old and unemployed, looks up at it and sighs. Fifteen of his close friends have been killed since the intifada began 43 months ago. "We want peace you know; but if the Israelis don't, and they don't want to give us our rights. I'm prepared to die for my land and my dignity," he says. His friend Samir brings out a carefully preserved piece of paper, listing the names of some 90 residents of Rafah and the days they died. "These are our martyrs," he says with a mixture of pride and regret.

Rafah is what the Israeli army calls a "trouble spot." Rounded on one side by Egyptian border fences and on another by rolling sand dunes expropriated for Israeli settlements, it is the poorest town in the occupied territories — a forgotten outpost at the very south of the Gaza Strip. It is also one of the most defiant, boasting over half of all the intifada gunshot injuries in the Gaza Strip, according to UN-RWA. For here, the intifada's stones are still alive. And the Palestinian debate on the future course of the uprising now raging in East Jerusalem seems a distant irrelevance.

### Challenging the army

Once just a sleepy border town, the 1948 war between the newly established Israeli state and its Arab neighbours injected Rafah with tens of thousands of refugees. Its refugee camp is the second largest in the occupied territories, and Shabura, where 35,000 people live in just one square mile, has become a symbol of defiance. "Shabura is special," says Dr. Reem, a 28-year-old dentist who moved here ten months ago. "Not just in Palestine, but in the whole world. There is something about it." Perhaps it is the camp's absolute determination to keep the Israeli army out.

Shabura has one main entrance, a sand-swept road which cuts through a large open space where hundreds of homes were bulldozed by the Israelis in the early 1970s. But 20 years on, it provides an ideal ground for pitched battles between Palestinian stone throwers and Israeli soldiers. At the beginning of the intifada, the army removed truckloads of stones from Shabura. "But," says one boy, "we can always find other ones. And if the



army destroys a house, all its stones are ours to throw."

When Israeli jeeps appear at the bottom of the sandy road leading into Shabura, they wait, as if trying to gauge the situation inside. Cheers, whistles and the hooting of bicycle horns sweep through the camp, mobilising the population. The Israeli soldiers in their heavily fortified vehicles, all looks quiet. But in each of the narrow alleys leading onto the road wait hundreds of young Palestinians, stones in hand. The jeeps move slowly up the road, guns poised menacingly. Stones are met with live fire. A molotov cocktail lands in the sand without exploding. More shots.

But challenging the army is not just the prerogative of the young. In Shabura, where old women search for stones for their grandchildren to throw, it has become an existential necessity, a mass assertion of identity. "If the army comes in," says Dr. Reem, "the whole camp goes out to confront it." Gone is pre-intifada Rafah, where Israeli settlers and solitary soldiers shopped in the camp's market. "Then we didn't know our friends from our enemies," says 14-year-old Sharif. "Now, the army has to shoot its way in — and it's almost always live fire."

As well as heightening Palestinian political awareness, the intifada has also led to a religious revival. The imam at a local mosque says that the number of

worshippers at his services has doubled during the intifada. "As life becomes more difficult," he says, "people turn to God." Samir, a supporter of the PFLP, disagrees. "When I look around me," he says bitterly, "I think that if there is a God he is blind, deaf and dumb."

And there have been social changes too. Entertainment is considered contrary to the rules of the intifada and smuggling and drug dealing, once widespread thanks to Rafah's location, have been declared a thing of the past. Alcohol and hashish have been used by the Israeli authorities to recruit informers, residents say, and are now taboo. And frequent curfews, confining large families to crowded homes for hours on end, have affected both economic and social life and taken their own psychological toll. During the Gulf war, Palestinians in the occupied territories were kept in their homes for 40 successive days. And a night-time curfew — in force in the entire Gaza Strip since early in the intifada — means that by 7:45 each evening the streets are deserted.

In many respects, Rafah is typical of Gaza's poverty-stricken refugee camps where the intifada began and where its major confrontations still take place. Space is limited, and the children play barefoot in narrow alleys watered by open sewers. "These kids know nothing but sewage and the

army," says one angry father. "A monkey would reject this kind of life." The children certainly reject it. "What's the point in living when you aren't free," says a 12-year-old matter-of-factly.

### The role of the mulathamin

Masked activists, mulathamin, are the children's heroes — the camp's informal police and the intifada's effective leadership. Their lower ranks are responsible for a profusion of graffiti which proclaim strike days, outlaw Israeli products and war collaborators to expect "no mercy." Those still tempted to import Israeli produce may well watch it be destroyed before them as a "lesson." And mulathamin at the top of the pyramid hierarchy of activists vet and kill alleged collaborators, and are, theoretically at least, responsible for attacking Israeli soldiers.

"People worship the masked men," one man says. "They are a symbol of our people, a kind of government." So much so that one 19-year-old died recently when he stood before army gun fire to save a group of them, and residents frequently risk arrest by obstructing soldiers to allow the mulathamin to escape. Shabura's main armed groups — the PFLP's "Red Eagles," and Fateh's "Black Panthers" — are a source of pride in the camp, their hotbed of guns bartered for drugs from Israeli soldiers, taken from shots, they came running. The

Egypt.

In Rafah the army is keen to avoid the casualties that regular policing of some of the more rebellious camps entails, and has had to look for other methods of controls soldiers frequently confiscate Arab cars and enter Shabura dressed as Palestinians in order to make arrests. And curfews are also used to detain people. In July a curfew was imposed on the whole town and all men between the ages of 14 and 36 from three of the camp's blocks were ordered to report to local schools. There they were photographed four by four, each holding a piece of paper carrying their name and identity card number. Hundreds were detained.

But there are triumphs amid the humiliation and frustration. "The nights are theirs," says Khalid, "but the days are ours." When the army is kept out, masked men go about their work unhindered. Early in the intifada residents burnt an army observation post in the very centre of Shabura. But some months later, they woke up to see an Israeli flag flying again, as soldiers set up another observation post. "So they gave the army a challenge," recounts Samir. "You must kill all the children in Shabura before you fly your flag here." And the army took it up, he says, "the battle began at 6 a.m. and it lasted ten hours. When people heard the shots, they came running. The

soldiers couldn't move for stones. They called another group to save them. And the new group took up the challenge. But the people were crazy and the army couldn't do anything. At first they wanted to prove that they were stronger than Shabura and that they were going to stay; in the end they just wanted to prove that they could leave." The army was forced to remove the flag.

### The "barometer of the intifada"

In November and December 1990 soldiers did not enter the camp at all. But what to the army is a "low profile" policy aimed at thwarting the uprising in Shabura feels like freedom. "We felt like we were in our own land," said one youth, "and no one could do anything to us." Khalid says: "Palestinian flags fluttered all over the camp. And at night there was no curfew. We went out, and we didn't go home until we wanted to." But the day a radio station proclaimed Rafah "liberated," the army came back. And in the ensuing clashes, Palestinians say five died and 250 were wounded. "The army knows very well that Shabura is the barometer of the intifada," says Mahir, an UNRWA worker. "They couldn't allow it to be liberated."

Ahmad, 60 years old, sits in front of a mound of fish in the centre of Shabura market, where he watched his 18-year-old son die four months ago. "Those kids know that they can't do anything," he says. "Stones do nothing against an armoured jeep. Bare feet against boots will not liberate Palestine." He shakes his head. "Steel against steel, it's the only way," he says sadly. Dr. Reem disagrees. "I wish, from the depth of my heart," she says, "that everywhere were like Rafah. Then we would really be able to do something with our own hands."

But the stone throwers themselves have few illusions as to the intifada's ability to actually deliver. "Nobody will tell you that stones will bring back land," says one. "I can't say the intifada will liberate Palestine," says another. "But it's a cry to the world, and it has to go on, because if we shut up, then the world forgets us." In the meantime, Shabura enjoys brief glimpses of freedom. One recent holiday the army stayed away, and Shabura celebrated. "Flags and balloons formed a ceiling over the camp," says Samir, "and you couldn't see the sun. It was as if we were free."

Caroline Horley is a freelance journalist living in Jerusalem. The article is reprinted from the London-based Middle East International.

## Congress set to turn spotlight on U.S. espionage network

By Jim Wolf  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Congress is turning its spotlight on the shadowy world of espionage as debate mounts on redefining the mission and shape of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) after radical changes in the Soviet Union.

With the Kremlin no longer an ideological foe and with a budget crunch continuing, pressure is growing to streamline the intelligence community, redefine its mission and step up its accountability.

The controversy has been simmering since the Soviet empire began collapsing in 1989 and Moscow lost its grip on Eastern Europe.

As the debate shapes up, the sprawling multi-agency intelligence network is in the hands of a

caretaker, and President George Bush's choice to head the CIA, Robert Gates, faces tough questioning over the Iran-contra affair.

Nomination hearings for Mr. Gates, a former CIA deputy director who is now deputy national security adviser, begin on September 16 before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

That panel is already studying ways to overhaul the intelligence community, which operates on a secret budget of about \$30 billion a year.

The committee will hold a hearing on Wednesday on a bill that would triple the number of top CIA posts — to nine — that are subject to Senate confirmation.

"The confirmation process for top intelligence officials will serve

to strengthen the accountability of the CIA," panel member John Glenn, author of the bill, said last Friday. "Because the agency is such a vast and secretive organisation, it is essential that it be fully accountable for its actions."

Currently, the president nominates and the Senate confirms only the director of central intelligence, the deputy director and the CIA inspector general.

Mr. Glenn, an Ohio democrat, would extend the Senate's sway to the CIA's general counsel and the five deputy directors in charge of covert operations, intelligence analysis, science and technology, administration, and planning and coordination.

Richard Kerr, who became acting CIA director last Monday, will oppose the measure when he appears before the panel, an official said.

One concern is said to be the potential politicisation of the CIA, which has about 20,000 employees and accounts for 15 per cent of the total intelligence budget. The CIA officially declined comment on Mr. Glenn's bill.

Mr. Kerr said on Saturday the instability and uncertainty unleashed by the disintegration of the old Soviet Union, far from letting the United States drop its guard, boosts the need for intelligence gathering and analysis.

"The challenges ahead of us... are much greater in many ways than the challenges that were facing us when we had a single, rather straightforward enemy to look at," he told veterans of the office of strategic services, former runner of the CIA.

Mr. Kerr took over after the retirement of William Webster, who has been credited with res-

toring the CIA's image after it was damaged by the Iran-contra affair.

The scandal involved evading a congressional ban on aid to Nicaragua's rebels by skimming proceeds from secret arms sales to Iran.

The most radical proposal for rejigging U.S. intelligence was put forward by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a New York democrat who was vice chairman of the intelligence panel from 1981 to 1986.

Mr. Moynihan has suggested disbanding the CIA and putting the State Department in charge of intelligence-gathering operations.

A former chief of CIA counter-terrorism operations, Vincent Cannistraro, wrote in the Washington Post last week that the CIA's paramilitary capabili-

ties should have been transferred to the Pentagon several years ago.

William Odom, who headed the national security agency from 1985 to 1988, said he did not consider Mr. Moynihan's and Mr. Cannistraro's proposals "as absurd today as I would have a year ago," given the vast geopolitical change.

"We are overdue for basic structural readjustments to take account of the changes — new technology, new missions, new realities," he said in a telephone interview.

Less sweeping proposals for reform are expected from intelligence panel Chairman David Boren, an Oklahoma democrat who wants to shrink the bureaucracy by forging closer ties between the CIA and sister military agencies.



## Regent briefs German minister

(Continued from page 1)

Returnees have increased Jordan's 3.2 million population by 10 per cent. Planning Minister Ziyad Fariz said Sunday that Amman will need at least \$4.5 billion over the next five years to meet their needs for health, education, sewage, water and housing.

The German embassy in Amman said Monday that Bonn gave the U.N. agency in charge of

helping Palestinians \$2.85 million for the expatriates who returned from Kuwait.

The money, offered to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) in charge of health and education services in Palestinian refugee camps, was drawn from the Foreign Ministry's special budget for humanitarian aid. The donation is in addition to Germany's regular donation to UNRWA.

## Lebanon urges Arabs to unite

(Continued from page 1)

of the Kuwaiti island of Bubiyan is the most expressive evidence of Iraq's (continued) aggressive intentions," Sheikh Salem said.

Kuwait reported that more than 80 Iraqi civilians and soldiers were caught Aug. 28 trying to infiltrate its strategic Bubiyan Island on orders from Baghdad. Iraq has denied this and United Nations observers said it could not confirm it was a military raid.

"Kuwait used the untrue rumour that Iraq had entered Bubiyan as an excuse to sign its (military) cooperation agreement with the United States although it would have done better to sign one with Egypt and Syria," Iraqi Foreign Minister Ahmad Hussein told reporters Monday after he arrived to attend a council meeting.

Arab diplomatic sources said the issue of the infiltration as well as the number of Kuwaiti prisoners being held by Iraq were among the aspects of the Gulf crisis aftermath that would be

discussed.

Arab League Secretary-General Esmat Abdul Meguid spoke of the need to resolve the "numerous and dangerous" repercussions of Iraq's Aug. 2, 1990 invasion of Kuwait on the Arab World.

Earlier Tuesday, Egypt's Foreign Minister Amr Musa met with the six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Syrian foreign minister. The eight countries signed the so-called Damascus declaration which outlined an Arab military force to be based in the Gulf.

But the agreement was never implemented and Kuwait is signing military cooperation agreement with the United States.

"The meeting was to coordinate the positions of the eight countries and how to implement the Damascus declaration and establish cooperation between the countries in different fields," Mr. Musa told reporters.

The six members of the GCC include Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar.

## Jordan, PLO officials hold talks

(Continued from page 1)

could be no real peace in the Middle East without recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

He said Israeli troops must withdraw from the occupied territories, "including Jerusalem, capital of the independent Palestinian state."

"We do not ask for the impossible. We want peace but not capitulation," said Mr. Arafat in this message. The PLO seeks "the application of international law, the U.N. resolutions and the setting out of a calendar for the Israeli retreat from the territories," he said.

Repeating the PLO position on peace talks, he said that Palestinian representation is to be decided alone by the PLO "which rejects all outside interference, as well as all Israeli conditions."

## 4 killed in W. Bank

(Continued from page 1)

The man shot Mr. Ukka twice in the head and fled across Manjara Square, reporters said. A friend of Mr. Ukka's, who witnessed the shooting, ran after the assailant. The man fired at his pursuer, wounding him in the shoulder, the reporters said.

Mr. Ukka, a resident of the nearby village of Irtas, has sold land to Israelis and was suspected of helping the Israeli authorities, reporters said.

He was attacked several times during the 45-month Palestinian uprising. Last year, activists tried to burn his car, but Mr. Ukka opened fire and the assailants fled, the reporters said. The army bans Palestinians from carrying guns, but gives them to informers

for protection.

The slain taxi driver in Khan Yunis was identified by Arab reporters as Mohammad Suleiman Abu Hadab, 32. He was suspected of being an informer and drug dealer, the reporters said.

The army confirmed the killing.

Late Monday, masked men killed a 30-year-old man in Khan Yunis and a 25-year-old woman in the nearby town of Rafah, reporters said.

The army official said the body of the man, carrying signs of burning and stabbing, was found in an orange grove in Khan Yunis. An autopsy showed that the woman was sexually abused before being killed, the official said.

## Warm water in the tropics — weather threat?

By Randolph E. Schmid  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Warming water in the tropical Pacific Ocean may not sound like a big threat, but scientists are closely watching to see if it will lead to a phenomenon that can change the weather worldwide.

The rising water temperatures could be signaling the start of a new "El Nino," though Dr. Jerry Bell of the Federal Climate Analysis Centre says that it's too soon to be sure.

The last El Nino, in 1986-87, was relatively mild, but one in 1982-83 led to weather changes that were blamed for the loss of 1,500 lives and billions of dollars in damage across the globe.

While El Ninos occur every few years, attention was focused on them sharply in 1982-83, when the strongest El Nino in a century was blamed for worsening the devastating drought in Africa, causing a series of severe winter storms to come ashore in California and spawning the first typhoon to strike French Polynesia in 75 years followed by five more in five months.

That El Nino also was blamed for deluging Peru and Ecuador with torrential rains and promot-

ing the worst drought in two centuries in Australia.

Correctly termed the El Nino-Southern Oscillation, or ENSO, these events are characterized by unusually warm water in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean and by changes in air pressure over different parts of that ocean.

"At this time it's too soon to tell. But indications seem to be that there is increasing coupling between the ocean and atmosphere," Mr. Bell said. "There was a tendency for warming last year ... but the atmosphere and ocean system never really became coupled."

It is that coupling — in which the atmosphere and ocean act together to warm each other — that can alter weather in far-flung places, with changes in the Pacific affecting weather across North America on one side and as far as Asia and Africa in the other direction.

"We are now in the monitoring phase, watching to see what happens and putting out alerts," Mr. Bell explained.

Normal Pacific Ocean conditions include strong easterly winds, which move the warm surface waters of the ocean toward Asia and allow cooler wa-

ters to rise up from the depths along the coast of South America.

But when an ENSO occurs the easterly winds diminish or are replaced by westerlies, and the warm water sloshes back toward the Americas.

Warm water is more likely to evaporate than cooler water, so it has more warm, humid air above it. Warm air is buoyant, tending to rise and cause its moisture to condense into clouds. That results in more rainfall in the warm area, Mr. Bell said.

This rising air makes it easier to track the changes on satellite images, and Mr. Bell explained that the scientists are closely watching these reports for the higher clouds and indications of heavier evaporation and rainfall below.

El Nino's effects can be spread by the jet stream, a high altitude river of fast-moving air going west to east, that guides weather across the world.

So far no jet stream effect has been seen in the northern hemisphere, but Mr. Bell noted that such a change would be unlikely during summer. If the jet is affected it would be more likely in winter, he explained.

## Libyans get a taste of the consumer society

By Anne Senior  
Reuter

TRIPOLI — Libyans, long cut off from the capitalist West, have discovered the consumer society. Tripoli market, once a shuttered relic, is bustling again with private enterprise. Japanese and German cars jostle bumper to bumper on the roads and every apartment block boasts a forest of television aerials.

After years of austerity at home and confrontation abroad, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has given his people a taste of the good life by opening the country to foreign imports, funded by resurgent oil profits.

The tiny shops and dusty alleys of the Tripoli souk, the capital's sprawling central market, are thronged with shoppers and hard-nosed entrepreneurs who offer everything from baseball caps to hi-fi equipment and elaborate gold jewellery.

Much of the merchandise is shabby but a few years ago there was little to buy or sell. The souk was deserted and the state-run supermarkets were poorly stocked.

"When I first came here there were no shops. I had to bring everything with me in a big container," said a Western diplomat who has been in Tripoli for several years.

"Now there are plenty of shops and goods to buy."

Mr. Qadhafi shut down private

businesses after seizing power from King Idris in 1969. He said he was determined to rid Libyan society of Western influence.

But now it is the state hypermarkets which have been closed under a liberalisation programme launched in 1988 and dubbed "green perestroika." The state markets are abandoned dusty symbols of a system which Libyans say never had very much to offer.

The state distribution network collapsed when oil revenues nosedived during the 1980s. A U.S. trade embargo further squeezed the economy, forcing Mr. Qadhafi to embrace individual enterprise once more to keep his people sweet.

"Mr. Qadhafi is clever," said one Western diplomat. "He knows what the people want and how to keep them happy. But he could take it all away again at a stroke."

Mr. Qadhafi, ostracised by the United States and other Western governments who charge he sponsored state terrorism, has forged better relations with his Arab neighbours and reaped the benefits in cross-border trade.

This, and a rise in oil revenues from \$7.5 billion in 1989 to \$9.7 billion in 1990, has enabled Libya to put in its best economic performance for years.

World Bank figures show gross domestic product grew by 9.4 per cent last year after a decade of

shrinkage.

While the Western world grapples with recession, Libya's four million population has an annual per capita income of around \$6,000 and interest-free housing loans to rely on. Most men seem to be employed by the government or in service industries. Foreign labourers on lower pay take care of the heavy work.

Change has brought bizarre contrasts. On a souk corner, a ragged street vendor holds up faded Qadhafi T-shirt while the latest in Western pop music blares out from a stall across the street.

Business is booming at video rental shops where Libyans scoop up armfuls of movies at one dinar (about three dollars at the official exchange rate) a time.

"I've seen all the American movies," said one Libyan teacher who lives in Benghazi, the country's second city. "Action movies. You know, like Rambo."

For all the country's new prosperity, there is little ostentatious wealth.

Women are rarely seen except when hanging out washing on apartment balconies or buying food and disposable nappies, two dinars (about six dollars) a packet, at the corner shop.

Libya's standard of living is higher than in other African countries, but lower than might be expected for a state with substantial oil wealth, diplomats say.



## Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Co.

### TENDER NO. (10/91) SALE OF USED TRUCK - TRACTORS (IN GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS)

The Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Company intends to sell (105) used Steyr truck tractors manufactured in 1981/1982.

#### RELATED INFORMATION:

1. Custom duties unpaid,
2. All truck tractors are in good working condition
3. Offers can be submitted to buy one or all truck - tractors
4. Truck - tractors can be checked and inspected at the company's garages in Aqaba, Jordan, starting September 10, 1991.
5. Copies of terms, conditions, and technical specifications can be bought for the sum of (100) Jordanian dinars (JD), non-refundable, from the company's main offices in Amman, between 4th and 5th Circles, Jabal Amman, during official working hours (0800-1430), starting from (11-9-1991).
6. Closing date for submitting offers is (10-10-1991). (1200 Hrs).
7. Address:  
P.O.Box 5134, Amman/Jordan  
Phone No.: 677680, 672502, 672509  
Tlx.No.: 22237  
Fax No.: 602870

Dr. Shaker Mahadin  
Director General



## Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Co.

### TENDER NO. (9/91) SALE OF USED TRUCK - TRACTORS

The Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Company intends to sell (82) used M.A.N truck-tractors manufactured in 1981/1982.

#### RELATED INFORMATION:

1. Custom duties unpaid,
2. Offers can be submitted to buy one or all truck - tractors
3. Truck - tractors can be checked and inspected at the company's garages in Aqaba, Jordan, starting September 10, 1991.
4. Copies of terms, conditions, and technical specifications can be bought for the sum of (100) Jordanian dinars (JD), non-refundable, from the company's main offices in Amman, between 4th and 5th Circles, Jabal Amman, during official working hours (0800-1430), starting from (11-9-1991).
5. Closing date for submitting offers is (10-10-1991). (1200 Hrs).
6. Address:  
P.O.Box 5134, Amman/Jordan  
Phone No.: 677680, 672502, 672509  
Tlx.No.: 22237  
Fax No.: 602870

Dr. Shaker Mahadin  
Director General

**THE PROFESSIONALS  
ALWAYS CHOOSE  
THE RELIABLE**

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT  
FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICES AND DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS.

**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
TEL: 604676, 604396  
P.O. BOX 7806  
AMMAN

**4 Rent & Sale**

Many villas and apartments are available for rent and sale - furnished or unfurnished.

Also many lots of land are available for sale.

For further details, please call

**Abdoun Real Estate**  
Tel: 616665, 616666  
Fax: 616526

**Ricardo 2246**

Amman's exclusive gift shop  
Italian shoes,  
leather goods,  
perfumes, lighters,  
silverware,  
porcelain,  
crystalware etc.

Shmeisani - Grindlays Bank Bldg.  
Tel. 669 457

**STUDIO HAIG**

Professional Quality in  
1 Hour Service  
Develop your colour film at  
our shop and get:-

- JUMBO photo size 30% larger
- Free enlargements 20 x 30 cm

Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays  
Bank. Phone: 604042  
Swedish tel: 823891

**RENT  
Saudi Real Estate**

Furnished & unfurnished  
apartments & villas for rent  
in West Amman area.

**CALL SOHA**  
Rental Dept. 687821/22

**CROWN  
INT'L EST.**

Packing, shipping,  
forwarding, storage,  
clearing, door-to-door  
service  
Air, Sea and Land

Agents all over the world  
Tel: 684090  
Fax: 690852  
P.O. Box 926487 Amman

**The International  
Russian Circus**

Two shows daily at 5:30 and 8:30 p.m.  
The Al Ali - the University  
Hospital bridge

**RESTAURANT CHINA**

The first & best  
Chinese Restaurant  
in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near  
Alhijrah Girls School

Take away is available

Open daily 12:00-3:30  
p.m.  
7:00 - Midnight  
Tel. 636668

**Peking Restaurant**

**Authentic  
Chinese  
Cuisine**

colorful presentation  
moderate prices  
Shmeisani, tel 640250  
(now open daily)

**CHEN'S  
CHINESE  
RESTAURANT**

Mecca Street, Yarmouk  
Engineers' Housing  
Estate, near Kilo  
Supermarket

**Mongolian Barbecue for  
Lunch Friday only**

Tel: 618214

Come and taste our  
specialties

Open daily 12:00 - 3:30  
p.m.  
6:30 - Midnight

**MANDARIN RESTAURANT**

Special Chinese Foods  
Skilled Chinese Chefs

Open 12:30-3:30 & 6:00-11:30 daily

Take away is available

Wadi Saqra Road  
near Philadelphia Hotel  
Tel. 601822, Amman

Great Tastes  
Always Loved

**For the best  
for your  
MONEY  
ADVERTISE  
in the  
Jordan Times**

**The First Class Hotel in  
Amman that has a  
Kitchenette in every  
room...**

**DAROTEL**  
داروتيل

Amman - Tel. 668193  
P.O. Box 9403 - Fax 602434  
Telex 23888 DAROTL JO

**Ideal Residence For  
Expatriates and  
Businessmen**

**فندق ريجنسي بالاس  
The Regency Palace Hotel**

**LOBBY LOUNGE**

**DAILY PIANO  
ENTERTAINMENT**



## Portugal must beat Finland to keep European hopes alive

LISBON (R) — Portugal emphasized their attacking priorities as they prepared to chase victory over Finland in Oporto Wednesday to keep alive their hopes of reaching next year's European Soccer Championship finals.

With seven points from five games, Portugal are second in qualifying Group 6 behind the Netherlands, the defending champions, who have nine points after playing six matches.

Portuguese optimism was not helped when they managed only a 1-1 draw with Austria in a friendly international last week.

However, Portugal's new trainer Carlos Queiroz said: "Our aim is to beat the Finns, but in order to do that we need to play faster and more objective football."

"We are working to correct the mistakes of our game with Austria. Our big weapons will be the offensive and consistent football that we intend to play."

Queiroz, who coached Portugal's under-21 team to their second

successive triumph in the World Youth Championships in June, took over from Artur Jorge as trainer of the national squad last month.

Finnish chief coach Jukka Vakkila said: "Portugal are a very good side at home, not at all as passive as they are away. But the pressure is on Portugal, it's Portugal that should be scared about the match. We have nothing to lose."

Vakkila said he was counting on pace to lift Finland, with his squad including a speedy sweeper, Erkki Petaja, as well as a trio of quick strikers in Petri Jarvinen, Kimmo Tarkkio and Ari Tegelberg.

Queiroz has called up three players from foreign clubs — Monaco midfielder Rui Barros, who scored Portugal's only goal against Austria last week, winger Paulo Futre from Atletico Madrid, and Oceano Cruz, who recently signed as a defender with Spain's Real Sociedad.

## Frenchmen gain in first round at Bordeaux Open

BORDEAUX (AP) — Top seed Guy Forget of France won easily Monday in the first round of the \$300,000 Bordeaux Open Tennis Tournament and Jimmy Connors withdrew from the event.

Forget advanced with a 6-2, 6-1 victory over fellow Frenchman Rodolphe Gilbert.

Connors, who was given a wild card and was expected to play Tuesday, pulled out of competition because of foot injuries, according to Jean-Pierre Deroose, the director of the tournament.

Deroose said he received a fax from Connors' agent, Ray Benton.

"We received the news Monday evening and it is bad news for the tennis fans," Deroose said. "According to Connors, the doctors ordered a rest of about 10 days because of the injuries."

Connors made the semifinals of the U.S. Open but lost to Jim Courier Friday after victories

over Patrick McEnroe, Karel Novacek and Aaron Krickstein.

In earlier matches Monday, French seeds Cedric Pioline and Fabrice Santoro also advanced to the second round.

Pioline, the No. 5 seed, downed Cislav Dosedel of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3 and second-seeded Santoro beat Dmitri Poljakov of the Soviet Union, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Also sixth-seeded Tomas Carbonell of Spain advanced with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over Andrei Olshovsky of the Soviet Union.

Qualifier Tarik Benhabiles of France upset compatriot Henri Leconte, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5. Leconte had an operation on his back in July and this was his first tournament since Wimbledon.

Another French qualifier advanced when Laurent Prades topped Spain's Jose Altur 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

### SPORTS IN BRIEF

#### Italian players talk of strike

ROME (R) — For the second time in a week, a leading Italian soccer player has proposed a strike — this time in protest against the poor state of the country's pitches. Last week, AC Milan's Dutch international Rudi Voller proposed a strike in protest against crowd violence in Turin and Verona which marked the opening day of the league season. Sampdoria's Roberto Mancini has joined the fray by suggesting players should protest against the poor condition of top grounds in Genoa, Milan, Rome and Turin. "We are fed up. We cannot go on like this," Mancini said. "We should form a commission and, given that the problem is widespread, should even consider the idea of a strike." Arrigo Gattai, president of the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI), has threatened legal action against the firm responsible for the upkeep of Rome's Olympic Stadium's pitch. Gattai said Monday he was worried by the "burnt" condition of the pitch and by the criticism it has provoked.

#### Gutierrez wins stage in Tour of Catalonia

MOLLERUSA, Spain (AP) — Spain's Alfonso Gutierrez scrambled out of the pack to win the fourth stage of 71st Tour of Catalonia cycling race Monday in 4 hours, 54 minutes. Gutierrez took advantage of the private duel between his rivals, Dutchman Mathieu Hermans and Dane Jesper Skibby, and sprinted to the finish. Hermans and Skibby came in second and third. In the final kilometres Italian Maurizio Fondriest's Panasonic team kept the pace but the former world champion and overall leader was blocked in, favouring the final sprint of Gutierrez. The pack arrived together in the 17.2-kilometre stage from Rubi to Mollerusa with no change in Sunday's overall standings. The first fifteen were given the same time. Fondriest came in fifth but retained the overall lead, with Rudy Dhaenens of Belgium and Marino Lejarreta of Spain one second behind. Fondriest's overall time was 12:51:02.

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF  
& TAMARA HIRSCH  
©1991 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

#### THE RIGHT FINESSE

Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A J 9  
♥ A Q 5 3  
♦ J 9 3  
♣ A 7 5

**EAST**  
♠ 7 6 4  
♥ K 9 7  
♦ K 10 8  
♣ Q 10 8 3

**WEST**  
♠ 8 5  
♥ 10 8 6 2  
♦ Q 7 4 2  
♣ K J 4

**SOUTH**  
♠ K Q 10 3 2  
♥ J 4  
♦ A 6 5  
♣ 9 6 2

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 NT Pass 3 Pass  
4 Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Two of ♠.

Don't flop a dead horse. If one line won't produce the number of tricks you need, cast around for another.

The popular theory is that, with an eight-card major fit, the suit contract is preferable to no trump. That is not always true when both hands are balanced. As the cards lie here, nine tricks could always be taken at no trump, while four spades required careful play with a dash of luck thrown in.

West got the defense off to a good start with a diamond lead. Declarer tried the nine from dummy. East contributed the ten and declarer

took the ace. After drawing trumps, declarer tried the heart finesse. The jack lost to the king and the defenders took two diamond tricks to complete the defensive book. Although declarer was able to discard a club on the queen of hearts, South still had to concede a club for down one.

Even had the heart king been on side, declarer would have had to concede two tricks in each minor as long as West covered the jack of hearts. Instead of taking a no-win line, declarer should have put the jack of hearts to better use.

The only chance for the contract was to find East with the king of hearts guarded no more than twice. Declarer should draw only two rounds of trumps, ending in dummy, and then lead a heart toward the jack. If East rises with the king of hearts and forces out one of dummy's black aces, declarer cashes the jack of hearts, crosses back to the table with the remaining black ace and takes two club discards on the high hearts.

It does not avail East to duck the king of hearts. Declarer's jack wins, the ace of hearts is cashed and declarer ruffs a heart, felling the king. Declarer can get a minor-suit discard on the queen of hearts, and loses only three tricks in the minor suits.

## Injuries ravage World Cup foes England and Germany

LONDON (R) — Early-season injuries have depleted both England and Germany for Wednesday's friendly soccer international at Wembley, the first meeting of the two old adversaries since last year's World Cup semifinals.

England Manager Graham Taylor fields his most inexperienced side in 12 internationals since taking over from Bobby Robson after the World Cup in Italy.

And World Champions Germany, missing striker Rudi Voller, start with a new-look attack led by Lazio team mates Karlheinz Riedle and Thomas Doll, a former east German.

As England seek revenge for their semifinal penalty shootout defeat in Turin and maintain their unbeaten run under Taylor, the manager is more anxious about the performances of his inexperienced internationals.

With the absence of defenders Stuart Pearce, Mark Wright and Des Walker as well as Paul Gascoigne, John Barnes and Steve McMahon, Taylor needs to be assured his young replacements are capable of filling their places.

England's top goalscorer Gary Lineker also has to prove his fitness in a workout Tuesday after receiving painkilling injections and acupuncture on a bruised toe.

"With two European Championship qualifiers coming up in the next two months, I would have liked to have the same squad for the first phase of this season," said Taylor.

"One or two of those players have long-term injuries, so I think we have people playing here who we might be calling on to help us qualify."

The new caps are likely to include Arsenal striker Paul Merson and Manchester City defender Keith Curle, signed in the off-season for £2.5 million (\$3.4 million).

Despite the injuries Taylor has promised to select a team to win the match. "I want us to be very positive. I don't want to use the fact that we have half a dozen players not available to say that we will play in a way that makes us difficult to beat."



Juergen Klinsmann

German Coach Berti Vogts has similar problems, with several players having withdrawn over the past two weeks through injury, including libero Thomas Helmer, Matthias Sammer and German Player of the Year striker Stefan Kuntz.

Vogts needs a good result as much as Taylor as his side prepare for their return European Championship qualifying match against Wales, who produced a shock 1-0 win over the Germans in June.

Vogts Monday named Stefan Reuter of Juventus as sweeper and left out World Cup striker Juergen Klinsmann from his team.

Vogts had problems with the key libero role after the injury to Helmer and a five-match suspension on Bayern Munich's Thomas Berthold, the natural replacement for retired World Cup player Klaus Augenthaler.

Reuter, who often played as a sweeper for his former club Bayern when Augenthaler was injured, has a superb chance to make the role his own in Berthold's absence.

Klinsmann will start on the substitutes' bench with Lazio team mates Karlheinz Riedle and Thomas Doll teaming up in attack. Vogts said before the Germans flew to London.

The selection is an experiment to try out the striking partnership at international level. Vogts also gave a second cap to in-form Bayern midfielder Stefan Effenberg.

## Swiss striker fit for Scotland match

GENEVA (R) — Swiss coach Uli Stielike is counting on striker Adrian Knapp for the crucial European Soccer Championship qualifier against Scotland Wednesday.

The 23-year-old FC Lucerne player has scored 14 times in 18 internationals but is returning from a knee injury.

Former German international Stielike needs Knapp to link up with Kubilay Tuerkaymaz of Italy's Bologna to avenge his team's 2-1 defeat in an ill-tempered tie in Scotland last year.

"This is a match we have to win to stay in the running for the top spot in the finals in Sweden next year," he said.

Switzerland lead the Group 2 standings with nine points from six matches while Scotland are unbeaten, a point adrift in second place and with a game in hand. All 45,000 tickets for the match in Bern's Wankdorf Stadium have been sold.

Scotland manager Andy Roxburgh will be without Celtic defender Gary Gillespie and his parkhead team mate John Collins but he has not felt any need to call in additional players.

"I'm pleasantly surprised to have a travelling party of 20 players," said Roxburgh, who nonetheless has to wrestle with an unfamiliar embarrassment of riches in attack.

"Let them get hysterical and excited," he said of the Swiss. "We go to Bern with no fear, just a calm frame of mind about what we have to do. We have proved on a number of occasions that we can handle these away games."

Scotland will also benefit from the experience of Gordon Strachan, 34, the only survivor of the team that lost 2-0 to the Swiss on their last visit to Bern in 1982.

"My only memory is of a soaking wet night and a disappointing result," he said. "We must do better this time."

## New engine boosts Mansell after Italian victory

MONZA, Italy (R) — Nigel Mansell's bid to wrest the World Formula One title from Ayrton Senna received a further boost after his fine win at Sunday's Italian Grand Prix.

Bernard Dudot, technical boss of Renault, said that the French manufacturer's new high-revving V10 engine would be ready for the Briton to use in the next race in Portugal.

"I can confirm that we will be using the new RS3 'B' engines for the race in Estoril," said Dudot after praising the Williams driver's effort in claiming his fifth win of the year.

"They will be ready for racing and should be a help to Mansell

and the team's challenges for the championships."

Mansell's win Sunday cut defending champion Senna's overall lead in the world drivers' title race from 22 points to 18 with four rounds of the 16-race championship to go.

The Brazilian has 77 points to Mansell's 59 and, with all the results counting this season, reliability will surely prove the most important feature of the closing stages.

In the Constructors' World Championship, Senna's McLaren team has amassed 108 points to Williams's 93.

"This fifth victory of the season is very welcome and it will en-

courage the entire Williams and Renault teams for the end of the season which will be very tight," Dudot said.

The battle will be equally fierce between the drivers as they travel to Portugal for testing at Estoril later this week in preparation for another potentially decisive showdown.

Senna, who felt the pressure as he battled to take six points for second place Sunday, knows as much and admitted it when he said: "They had to win, but second place has reduced our future problems and is better than nothing."

"Every race that goes past adds more pressure to them now as

they cannot afford not to finish. It will be very tough all the way so we shall just have to wait and see what happens."

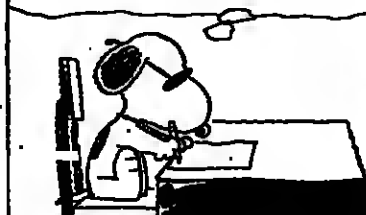
Senna's future could hang on the outcome of the next few weeks as he will be out of contract with McLaren at the end of the year and has no present agreement to stay on next year.

Asked to assess his chances of staying, he said: "They are definitely more than 50 per cent. I don't have a contract for next year and so I cannot say it is 100 per cent or 90 per cent."

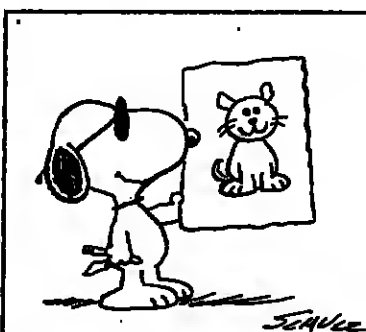
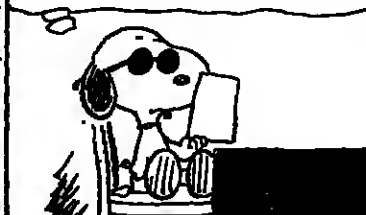
"But ... I won my first title in a McLaren and I won my second title with McLaren, too."

### Peanuts

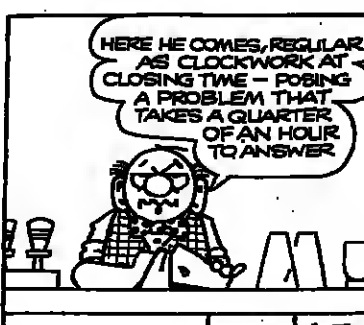
HERE'S JOE COOL SIGNING UP FOR A CLASS IN FIGURE DRAWING...



"ALL STUDENTS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO SHOW A SAMPLE OF THEIR WORK"



### Andy Capp



### Mutt'n'Jeff



### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Richter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can afford to take chances today but you would be wise to avoid a tendency to be too emotional and to feel sorry for yourself which could eliminate some benefits that would otherwise be yours.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Your mind can see clearly how you can gain long cherished ambitions which require change and a different sort of approach so be open minded to all such.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Your finances security as well as dealing with others are very practical and there is breadth of scope in your way to get ahead quick.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) You can do almost anything you wish now so long as you consider what close associates desire so be on the alert to their wishes and help them.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Much that is confidential and secret brings you the outlets that can best place you in a much better position to gain personal objectives.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Look for some social outlets by which you can move easily gain the intimate hopes and wishes that impel you forward and be with good friends.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Get into some conversation with those who have to do with the public aspects of your vocational

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Make a point now to show you are the one who does recognize the need to make some new acquaintances with those who have experience unknown to you.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) You now have the need to pay all obligations whether they be of an official, a business nature or a personal obligation so do so without delay.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) There are some highly ingenious arrangements that you can now make that will increase a partner and bring him a better awareness of your part in a mutual undertaking.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) This is time to show you are the one who does the assignments surrounding you without taking time off for unimportant and you get fellow associates' approval.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) You can have a ball today if you do what appeals to you without wasting time and in such a manner that you delight those who are about.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Take your family into your confidence now and let them be more aware of your plans so that they can enter into them and have a happy togetherness.

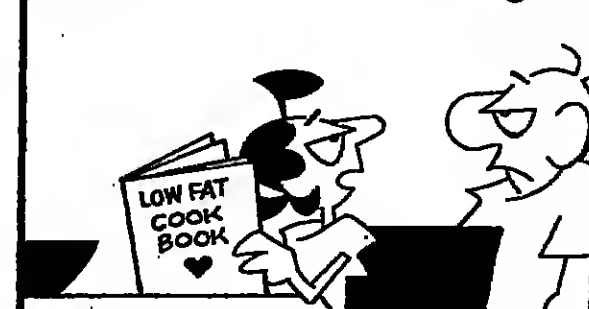
### Birth Stone for November: Topaz.

World Resources: Deans & Co. Inc. American Roc Co. Inc. Jewelers: Gena

### THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

HARRIS 8-29



"What do you prefer for dessert ... chicken eclairs or a tuna fudge sundae?"

### JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIVER

KAROC

ZELPUZ

VIRTED

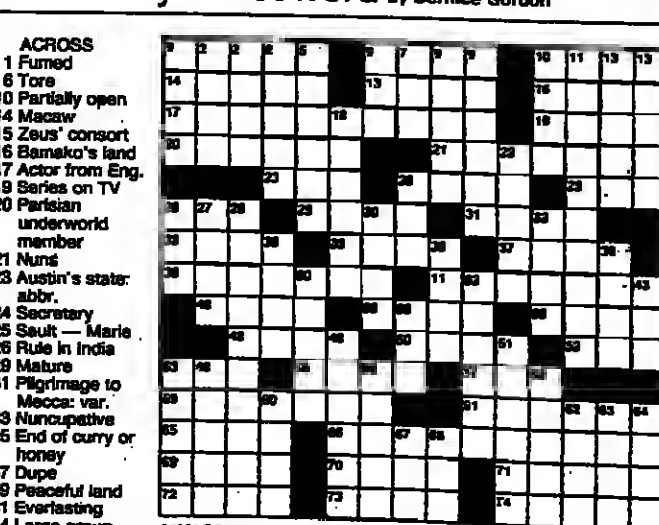
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE "O O O O" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLUTE QUEST CABANA ENCAMP

Answer: What a woman with a future should avoid — A MAN WITH A PAST

### THE Daily Crossword by Bernice Gordon



©1991 Tribune Media Services, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Yesterday's Puzzle Solvers:

1 Fumed	7 Footlike part	51 Deadlock	60 Burf of song
6 Tore	8 Jagged	53 Misadventure	62 Takes a look
10 Partially open	9 Kind of pastry	54 Shaver	63 Jazz singing
14 Mince	10 Amo, amas, —	55 Exposed seed	64 Vital fluids
15 Zeus' consort	11 Author of "From Here to Eternity"	56 Heg	65 Sheep
16 Bismarck's land	12 On one's toes		
17 Actor from Eng.	13 Wash cycle		
18 Series on TV	14 South of the border		
20 Partisan underworld member	22 Ray, a foe		
21 Nurse	23 Kind of myth		
24 Secretary	24 Sing from the South		
25 Sault — Marie	25 Sing from the South		
26 Rule in India	26 Sing from the South		
28 Maltre	27 Sing from the South		
31 Pilgrimage to Mecca: var.	28 Sing from the South		
33 Nunpoth	29 Sing from the South		
35 End of curvy or home	30 Sing from the South		
37 Dupe	31 Sing from the South		
39 Peaceful land	32 Sing from the South		
41 Everlasting	33 Sing from the South		
44 Large group	34 Sing from the South		
45 Restaurant	35 Sing from the South		
46 Tools	36 Sing from the South		
47 Cello card	37 Sing from the South		
48 Type	38 Sing from the South		
50 USSR river	39 Sing from the South		
52 Droop	40 Sing from the South		
53 Sphere	41 Sing from the South		
55 Press	42 Sing from the South		
57 Media	43 Sing from the South		
59 Ragout of meat	44 Sing from the South		
61 Edit	45 Sing from the South		
62 Sea of —	46 Sing from the South		
68 Dublin-born author	47 Sing from the South		
69 Baseball's	48 Sing from the South		
70 Land — (foster)	49 Sing from the South		
71 Lined up	50 Sing from the South		
72 Sea birds	51 Sing from the South		
73 Wall St. letters	52 Sing from the South		
74 Hostess Perle	53 Sing from the South		
	54 Sing from the South		
	55 Sing from the South		
	56 Sing from the South		
	57 Sing from the South		
	58 Sing from the South		
	59 Sing from the South		
	60 Sing from the South		
	61 Sing from the South		
	62 Sing from the South		
	63 Sing from the South		
	64 Sing from the South		
	65 Sing from the South		



## Financial Markets

in co-operation with  
Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close	Tel Aviv Close
Sterling Pound	1.7325	1.7349
Deutsche Mark	1.6935	1.6907
Swiss Franc	1.4857	1.4836
French Franc	5.7600	5.7610
Japanese Yen	134.62	134.75
European Currency Unit	1.2110	1.2105

USD Per STD

European Opening 10:00 a.m. GMT

Barocurrency Interest Rates

Date: 10/9/1991

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	5.57	5.50	5.62	5.87
Sterling Pound	10.31	10.00	9.87	9.87
Deutsche Mark	9.00	9.00	9.18	9.18
Swiss Franc	8.00	8.00	7.87	7.68
French Franc	9.12	9.25	9.25	9.18
Japanese Yen	7.00	6.75	6.53	6.31
European Currency Unit	9.62	9.62	9.62	9.75

Previous Metals

Date: 10/9/1991

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	351.25	6.70	Silver	4.05	.090

21 Kars  
Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Date: 10/9/1991

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	.687	.689
Sterling Pound	1.1929	1.1989
Deutsche Mark	.4067	.4087
Swiss Franc	.4636	.4659
French Franc	.1197	.1203
Japanese Yen	.5102	.5128
Dutch Guilder	.3611	.3629
Swedish Krona	.1128	.1126
Italian Lira	.0545	.0546
Belgian Franc	.01968	.01978

Per 100  
Other Currencies

Date: 10/9/1991

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7700	1.7750
Lebanese Lira	.0770	.0772
Saudi Riyal	.1829	.1837
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	—
Qatari Riyal	.1860	.1870
Emirati Dirham	.2050	.2150
Omani Riyal	1.7300	1.7450
UAE Dirham	.1860	.1870
Greek Drachma	.3620	.3700
Cypriot Pound	1.4600	1.5000

CAL Indices for Amman Financial Market

Date: 10/9/1991

Index	8/9/1991 Close	9/9/1991 Close
All-Share	107.40	106.61
Banking Sector	100.48	99.42
Insurance Sector	117.88	118.66
Industry Sector	114.39	113.98
Services Sector	129.04	127.57

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.7345/55	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollars	1.1392/97	Canadian dollar
	1.6920/30	Deutsche marks
	1.9060/70	Dutch guilders
	1.4840/47	Swiss francs
	34.86/90	Belgian francs
	5.7530/80	French francs
	1265/1266	Italian lire
	134.85/95	Japanese yen
	6.1500/50	Swedish crowns
	6.6200/50	Norwegian crowns
	6.5360/5410	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	351.10/351.50	U.S. dollars

## Iraq setting up first private bank

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq is opening its first private bank with an initial capital of 100 million dinars (\$320 million at the official exchange rate), the Iraqi News Agency reported Tuesday.

Abdoul Al Tufelli, chairman of a special committee setting up the bank, said the planned Dija (Tigris) bank would offer shares to businessmen and other investors.

The agency did not say when the bank would open.

The central bank has authorized the private sector to run banks. Iraq currently has two state-run banks in addition to the central bank.

## Cuba said rationing cigarettes

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Cuba, whose very name is synonymous with fine tobacco, now rationing cigarettes and cigars, according to a news report.

It is the latest move in a series of sharp cutbacks in supplies of consumer and industrial goods due to the country's grave economic crisis. Cuba's economic woes are caused by falling aid and trade with the former Soviet Bloc.

The report was especially dramatic because tobacco is one of Cuba's most famous exports. Its cigars are almost universally acknowledged as the world's finest.

Notimex, the official Mexican news agency reported from Havana that the cabinet's executive committee voted Monday to abolish the parallel market on which Cubans could freely purchase tobacco products.

The government announced that Cubans over the age of 17 would now be limited to two or three packets of cigarettes every 15 days, according to Notimex. The report did not indicate the allotment for cigars or other tobacco products.

Notimex said the newspaper Workers' organ of the state labour union, blamed rationing on excessive growth in demand for tobacco products, which it noted were unhealthy.

The government earlier also tried to make the best of fuel rationing by promoting bicycle riding as good exercise.

Cuba last week announced it would start rationing cooking oil on Sept. 15 and said it had started using compost in place of fertilizer on its sugar plantations.

Cuba began imposing austerity measures last year, when Soviet aid began to dry up and the collapse of communism in eastern Europe cost it markets there.

## Indian consumption of alcohol rises 150%

NEW DELHI (R) — Indians defied a widespread taboo against liquor and increased their alcohol consumption by nearly 150 per cent in the two years to 1989.

Social Welfare Minister Sitaram Kesri told parliament Monday that alcohol consumption increased by 141 per cent between 1987 and 1989.

India's Hindus, some 80 per cent of the 850 million population, worship wine-drinking mythical figures, while the country's ancient rulers were known drinkers.

But many Indians now cite the late independence campaigner Mahatma Gandhi's abhorrence of alcohol as the model to follow. Mr. Kesri's figures showed total legal alcohol sales in India had gone up from 815 million litres (215 million gallons) in 1987 to 1,964 million litres (518 million gallons) in 1989.

There is also a thriving market in illicit liquor and the press regularly reports deaths caused by the often toxic brews.

## Israel to float 25% of ICL on local exchange

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel float up to 25 per cent of state-owned Israel Chemicals Ltd. (ICL) on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange by the end of 1991 in the first step of a three-stage privatisation plan.

Zeev Oren, an official at the government Companies Authority, has said that a panel headed by the prime minister voted to privatise ICL in three stages.

After the initial public shares offering, the authority plans to sell a 15 per cent stake in ICL to a "strategic partner" — a large foreign chemical firm that can help ICL market its products abroad, he said. In the last stage, up to 32 per cent of ICL will be sold on local and foreign stock markets.

The Israeli government three years ago voted to sell 50 per cent of ICL to a foreign investor, but a parliamentary committee overruled the decision. It instructed the government to offer ICL shares on the Tel Aviv exchange to keep ownership in Israeli hands.

ICL is a holding company for various state-owned chemical firms that produce phosphates, potash and fertilisers. It reported a net profit of \$78.2 million in 1990 on total sales of \$1.24 billion.

## European Parliament seeks help for Palestinian exporters

STRASBOURG (R) — The European Parliament called Tuesday for new efforts to expand trade between the European Community (EC) and the Israeli-occupied territories.

It also criticised what it said was official Israeli discrimination against Palestinian producers and called for the Community to have its own representative "definitively located" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The assembly passed a resolution asking the European Commission to report to it by next

January on "existing discriminatory practices" by the Israeli authorities.

The resolution said Palestinian enterprises were starved of cash because of non-repayment of value-added tax. Palestinian exporters were excluded from Israeli export subsidy schemes, and Palestinian residents of the occupied territories had to pay significantly higher income tax than people living in Israel although they were much poorer.

However, the parliament noted that occupied territory exports,

especially of citrus fruit and avocados, grew substantially in 1989-90, and that transport problems with the Israeli authorities had been partly resolved.

Commissioner Peter Schmidhuber said it was very difficult to reach an agreement with Israel on having a Community representative in the occupied territories.

He said a possible compromise might involve Israel giving up the right to control aid from the Community in the occupied territories "but it seems that this is unacceptable."

Mr. Schmidhuber agreed with the need to investigate the scope for expanded trade with the occupied territories.

The parliament called on the commission to use its influence with the Israeli authorities to secure a permanent water supply for the region, citing the "disastrous" increase in salt content of springs in the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Schmidhuber said the problem of fairly sharing the region's scanty water resources was "one of the most difficult economic and technical tasks we have to deal with in the Middle East."

## EC approves \$484m loan to Algeria after compromise

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) finance ministers agreed Monday to lend cash-strapped Algeria 400 million ECUs (\$484 million) in a compromise deal to help shore up the North African country's troubled economy.

Dutch Finance Minister Wim Kok said the seven-year balance of payments loan was tied to economic conditions including progress on negotiations over Algeria's commercial bank debts.

He said a split among member states meant Algeria would get only half the 800 million ECUs (\$970 million) it had requested and less than the European Commission had proposed.

"You take what you can get," said Mr. Kok, who chaired a meeting of the 12 ministers which reached a compromise between differing British and French views.

President Francois Mitterrand persuaded fellow EC leaders at their summit in June that Algeria needed urgent economic aid, fearing Muslim fundamentalists

threatened the reformist government of President Chadli Benjedid after street violence that month in which at least 55 people died.

British Finance Minister Norman Lamont Monday complained he felt the EC had been "bounced" into a decision before there had been proper analysis of the situation in Algeria.

"Although there is a case for assistance to Algeria... the case for a loan of that magnitude was not overwhelming," he told journalists, referring to the commission's suggestion for a 500 million ECU (\$600 million) loan.

Earlier British officials had insisted 300 million ECUs (\$360 million) would be as high as they would be prepared to go. German and Dutch officials had expressed reservations about the way the decision to grant help to Algeria had been reached.

France's Pierre Berengoy said he had accepted less than the commission suggested in order to reach agreement on the deal.

At their last meeting before the August holiday break, EC finance ministers on July 8 merely took note of the commission proposal and promised to discuss it again in September.

Mr. Kok said the first 250 million ECUs (\$300 million) tranche would be distributed soon, but gave no date.

He said European ministers were concerned that the money not be used merely to bail-out European and Japanese banks which are owed the bulk of Algeria's commercial debts.

"We don't intend to offer balance of payments support from the Community simply to replace loans from commercial banks," Mr. Kok told a news conference following the decision.

Financial analysts said the EC loan was a key step in Algeria's complex economic reform programme, but there remained questions whether the oil-producing country will still need to reschedule its estimated debts of \$25 billion.

## Plans for Gulf Arab aid fund hit snags

MANAMA, Bahrain (R) — Plans by six Gulf Arab states to set up a \$10 billion aid fund have hit snags and the issue will not be discussed at a meeting of finance ministers Tuesday, Gulf-based economists said Monday.

They said Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates could not agree on some basic details for the fund, which was approved during a meeting in Riyadh last April.

Dividing the cost of the fund, which was intended to channel aid to Arab countries hit by the Gulf crisis, was one of the main problems, they said.

Deciding what the less wealthy GCC states — Bahrain, Qatar and Oman — would contribute and who would be the recipients of the credit were other issues that had yet to be decided.

"The fund has been taken off the agenda. There are still several outstanding but very basic issues which cannot be resolved on the ministerial level," one economist said.

"They got bogged down in the issue of burden sharing — two or three proposals have been put on the table," said another.

A senior GCC finance official confirmed the aid fund was not on the agenda of the two-day Riyadh meeting. He declined to give further details.

But one Gulf-based economist said the meeting would review all the activities of the economic and defence alliance since it was first formed 10 years ago.

The economists said they did not know when the aid fund, which was to have begun extending loans in 1992, would go ahead.

"There is a feeling that as the crisis recedes into the distance the sense of urgency attached to the fund is starting to dissipate," said one.

## Southern bloc of EC members attack '2-speed' EMU plan

BRUSSELS (R) — A bloc of southern European Community (EC) countries led by Italy Monday attacked a draft EC proposal which they felt would relegate them to the second-tier of a so-called "two-speed" currency union.

EC finance ministers were reacting for the first time to draft proposals by the current president of the EC, the Netherlands, suggesting that if only six of the 12 EC members meet strict economic criteria by the end of 1996, they could proceed to form an economic and monetary union (EMU).

Italian Treasury Minister Guido Carli said this was unacceptable because it would abandon the principle of the 12 members moving to a single currency.

"The EMU isn't an EC enterprise but an enterprise of some members states," Mr. Carli told reporters.

His comments were echoed by Portugal, Greece and Spain who along with Italy fear that the harsh conditions of low inflation, budget deficits and a strong currency set out by the Dutch would effectively shut them out of EMU.

European Commission President Jacques Delors said earlier Monday it would be politically unacceptable for a currency union to proceed at two speeds.

The southern group clashed with Germany's state secretary for finance, Horst Koehler, who said Germany generally supported the Dutch proposals.

The emphasis on meeting strict economic conditions in determining which countries would join is close to the German view that only the most economically fit members should form a currency

bloc, diplomats said.

Mr. Koehler said he was concerned that the southern countries were raising objections just three months before the Community hopes to reach agreement on a monetary union treaty at an EC summit in Maastricht, the Netherlands.

Dutch Finance Minister Wim Kok, who chaired the meeting, stressed that the draft text which suggested six members could proceed before the others was not meant as the final word.

Belgian Finance Minister Philippe Maystadt — trying to bridge the divide between the southern members and Germany — suggested that at least a majority of seven members should have to meet the conditions before they could form a union.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

TOKYO — Shares closed weaker, but off the day's lows on fears an expected cut in interest rates would come later rather than sooner. The Nikkei average was down 162.40 points or 0.72 per cent to 22,411.58.

SYDNEY — The Australian market closed lower in slow trade with investors keeping a watchful eye on the strengthening local currency. The All Ordinaries Index closed at 1,538.1, down 6.5 points.

HONG KONG — Late buying boosted prices with the Hang Seng finishing 18.73 points higher at 3,959.27 while the broader-based Hong Kong Index rose 12.57 to 2,748.91.

SINGAPORE — Shares closed mostly lower in thin trade with most investors sidelined due to lack of interest. The Straits Times Industrial Index closed at 1,419.49, down 1.54 points.

BOMBAY — Shares started bullishly for the new three-week account but turned mixed at the close ahead of local holidays. The Bombay Stock Exchange Index slipped 0.83 point to 1,810.71.

**ALCAZAR HOTEL, AQABA**  
**SPECIAL OFFER FOR SUMMER**  
EXCURSIONS TO PETRA, WADI RUM, GLASS BOTTOM BOAT TRIPS,  
SNORKELLING UNLIMITED DIVING,  
INTERNATIONALLY  
RECOGNIZED DIVING COURSES  
ALL THIS AND MUCH MORE — AVAILABLE IN EASY  
INSTALLMENTS  
ENJOY NOW..... PAY LATER  
FOR MORE DETAILS, CONTACT TEL : 03 314131  
FAX : 03 314133

**FOR RENT**  
Unfurnished flat semi villa. Consists of 3 bedrooms, L-shaped salon, kitchen, 3 bathrooms, 2 balconies. Located in Tia' Al Ali, Gardens area.  
Please contact 577768

**Duty Free Car For Sale**  
Volkswagen Amazon model 1988, 1.6cc, colour black - 22,000 kms.  
Price: JD 3300.-(negotiable)  
Any interested call tel. No. 672331 / 685031

**SUPER DELUXE FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT**  
Consists of 3 bedrooms (one master), salon, dining, sitting, 3 bathrooms, garage, individual central heating, kitchen, intercom and lift. New (unused furniture and flat). Location: Um Utheinah, 300 metres from Mecca Street.  
(Annual rent).  
Please contact tels. 673056, 671103 between 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. for two days.

**OPENINGS**  
Muscat private school is an English-medium school in the Sultanate of Oman catering for a multinational community. We have IMMEDIATE openings for the following positions:  
1. Maths teacher (middle/secondary)  
2. English teacher (elementary)  
3. Science teacher - biochemistry (middle/secondary)  
Prospective candidates must have at least four years experience and relevant degrees.  
The position offers a generous tax-free salary and accommodation along with a return air ticket once a year.  
Please fax ASAP a copy of C.V. and credentials  
Fax number: 00968-500657 - Telephone number: 00968-500656/3

Cinema Tel: 677420  
**CONCORD**  
**UNDER THE BOARD WALK**  
Show: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 675571  
**NUJUM**  
**To Be Opened Soon**  
**Nabli Mashini Theatre**  
Show: 12:30, 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 634144  
**PHILADELPHIA**  
**ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE**  
Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 625155  
**RAINBOW**  
**ADVENTURES OF TENNESSEE BUCK**  
Show: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

**JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO LTD**  
**Invitation To Tender**  
**15F/91**  
JPMC announces the invitation to tender No. 15F/91 for the supply of 1,500,000 (Pcs) of electric detonators.  
The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman supply department until, 2:00 p.m. local time Thursday 3.10.1991. Application for documents should be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of JD (35) for each set of tender documents.  
**The closing date for submission tender is 12:00 hours local time Thursday 10.10.1991**  
Wasaf Azar  
Managing Director



## Death toll rises to 92 in South African violence

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Fourteen more blacks have been killed in a flare-up of South Africa's political township warfare, taking the death toll to 92 in the past two days, police said Tuesday.

Three women died when gunmen opened fire on early-morning commuters in Soweto's Dube Train Station.

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) cameramen said they "stumbled on an apparent ambush" outside the station where the three were shot.

"It was chaos there. Many people have been injured," a BBC cameraman said.

A taxi driver told police in front of the BBC cameramen that eight men approached the station from a nearby workers' hostel and three of them opened fire.

Gunmen Monday night rampaged through a late night Soweto-bound train, also killing three passengers.

People were shot and backed in other townships around Johannesburg, while others died in hospital from injuries sustained during two days of bloodletting.

"The situation is stable at present. A large police presence is being maintained, particularly at railway stations," police liaison officer Reg Crews said.

In a special supplement headlined Enough For God's Sake, Enough South Africa's biggest black daily, Sowetan, asked: "Brothers, what are we doing? What type of people are we that we have turned, with such unbelievable savagery, against ourselves? This cannot be allowed to continue."

The African National Congress (ANC), their main rivals, the Inkatha Freedom Party of Mangosuthu Buthe, the government and smaller black parties have drafted peace proposals to be signed Saturday, but the violence has resumed with renewed ferocity.

All leaders said the carnage, triggered by the cold-blooded killing of 24 Inkatha supporters in the Johannesburg east township of Thokoza Sunday morning, appeared aimed at wrecking the best hope yet of reconciling their warring followers.

The government has appealed for calm, and has given police emergency powers of search and arrest to four Johannesburg townships and extended existing emergency police powers in Soweto, the country's largest black settlement.

A Law and Order Ministry spokesman said police reinforcements have been sent into the townships and were patrolling streets and train stations.

The ambush Sunday of 300 Inkatha supporters marching to a political rally by three unidentified men with assault rifles has set off a chain of revenge attacks in Johannesburg townships.

The latest killings broke a three-month lull in violence in which the daily average death rate of 4.8 was half that of the preceding three months.

Analysts said the Sunday attack had the hallmarks of a cold-blooded strike by professionals with military training.

"It is clear from the evidence to hand it was a well-planned attack by people who knew what they were doing. The attack was quick and the withdrawal even better," said independent analyst Wim Booysse.

About 11,000 people have died over seven years of rivalry between the ANC and the mainly-Zulu Inkatha. Around 2,200 of them have died in Johannesburg townships since last August.

## Fierce fighting continues despite curfew in Croatia

BELGRADE (AP) — Reports Tuesday said 11 people were killed in scattered violence overnight in the Croatian republic, including two army officers who died in a car bomb blast.

Rebel Serbs also launched another mortar attack on a main Croatian stronghold.

The renewed violence came one day after Croatian authorities declared a curfew in an apparent effort to exert control over territories held by the Serbs. But the move appeared to have little effect.

Croatian Defence Forces and members of the Serb minority opposed to the republic's secession have been embroiled in fierce fighting since Croatia declared independence on June 25. More than 300 people have been killed.

Ethnic Serbs say they do not want to be part of an independent Croatia because they fear mistreatment. Croatian authorities say the largest Yugoslav republic, neighbouring Serbia, instigated the Serb rebellion in an effort to grab Croatian territory.

In the Baranja region in north-east Croatia, a truck carrying Serb guerrillas hit a landmine, killing three of them. In the ensuing firefight with Croatian guardsmen, another Serb was killed and eight were injured, Belgrade Radio reported.

The strategic Croatian stronghold of Osijek, 160 kilometres west of Belgrade, was shelled heavily from the direction of Baranja which is controlled by the Serbs, the Yugoslav News Agency (Tanjug) reported.

About 30 mortar shells were fired and some hit the city centre and residential areas, Tanjug said.

The Croatian News Agency (HINA) said that one woman was killed and at least two people were injured in the latest in a series of attacks on the city of 130,000.

Serb guerrillas appeared poised to try to take Osijek, the fourth-largest Croatian city and the centre of Croatian resistance in the region, despite a European Community (EC) sponsored ceasefire signed by all parties there last week.

That followed on an EC-brokered ceasefire signed earlier by the leaders of all six republics. They travelled to the Hague, Netherlands Saturday for the start of a peace conference. Working sessions begin Thursday.

On Monday, Croatia's Interior Ministry declared an 11:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. curfew in 29 municipalities in the crisis regions, the first curfews in Croatia since World War II.

A Western military attaché in Belgrade, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the move indicated Croatia was increasingly losing control over its Serb-populated areas and was seeking to impose some sort of authority.

In the Croatian Adriatic city of Zadar, two federal army officers were killed late Monday when a car bomb exploded in front of an air force base, the army said in a statement.

Croatia accuses the Yugoslav army of helping the Serb rebels in their fight against Croatian forces, and the charge has gained credence in recent weeks in some Western capitals. The army rejects the accusations, saying it is only acting as a buffer between the warring sides.

Two Croatian guardsmen were killed in overnight fighting in the nearby village of Krusevo, HINA said.

More overnight fighting in Croatia was reported in the towns of Kostajnica, on the border with the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Pakrac, in the ethnically mixed Slavonia region.

Fierce fighting also continued in Okucani, on the strategic Belgrade-Zagreb Highway which links the Middle East with Western Europe.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that, unlike their counterparts in Croatia and Slovenia, they could seek to retain some ties with Yugoslavia as part of a loose confederation.

At least two people, one Serb and one Croat, were killed in Pakrac, Tanjug said.

Croatia and Slovenia declared independence in tandem, setting

off brief fighting in Slovenia and more enduring violence involving Croats, the federal army, and ethnic Serbs in Croatia.

At least 400 Croatian guardsmen and civilians have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded since hostilities began two months ago, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said on Croatian TV Monday night.

However, the casualty figures are likely even higher than that, as it is not known how many rebel Serbs have died in the fighting.

Conflicting reports and the difficulty of reaching areas where fighting is going on make it impossible to verify accounts of the fighting and casualties.

Ethnic Serbs make up about 12 per cent of Croatia's 4.75 million. Serb rebels control about one-fourth of Croatia, but Croatian leaders have vowed to win it all back.

Preliminary results of a Sunday plebiscite in the poorest Republic of Macedonia showed a majority of its 2 million people favoured independence, further pushing the fragile federation apart.

But even before results were known, leaders indicated that,